

The Mining Journal

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 52.—Vol. III.]

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1836.

[PRICE 7D.]

MINE SHARES, &c.—For SALE and PURCHASE of MINE, RAILWAY, and BANKING COMPANIES' SHARES, in Devon and Cornwall. Apply to JAMES STEVENS, Share Broker, Plymouth: Offices, 33, Bedford-street. All letters to be post paid.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company hereby give notice, that a CALL of ONE POUND per share has been made payable at the banking-house of Messrs. Vere, Sapte, Banbury, Muspratt, and Co., No. 77, Lombard-street, on or before the 8th of September. The Bankers' Receipt, together with the Scrip Certificates, to be brought to the office of the Company, that the payments may be duly certified.

KERROW TIN MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held here on Thursday, the 8th proximo, at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving a Report on the subject of the Stent Burrows from the Directors who have recently visited the Mines, and also for general purposes.

WHEELS HARMONY and MONTAGUE MINING COMPANY.—The Shareholders are hereby informed, that the Directors have this day made a further CALL of ONE POUND per share, to be paid on or before the 30th inst., either at the office of the Company, or at the Mining Office, No. 12, Pancras-lane, London, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock.

WHEEL GEORGE MINE, in St. Stephen's, Branwell, Cornwall.—The Directors hereby give notice, that a CALL of ONE POUND per share is made, and they request that the same may be paid into the Devon and Cornwall Bank, St. Austell, on or before the 11th day of September next.

CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 29th September next, when the Report of the Directors, on their return from Cornwall, will be laid before them.

ZACATECAS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Scrip Certificates are now ready to be issued in exchange for the Bankers' Receipts on application at this Office on any day from 11 to 3 o'clock.

ST. HILARY COPPER MINING COMPANY.—The Shareholders of this Company are hereby reminded, that the fourteen days' grace for payment of the remaining half of the second instalment of FIVE SHILLINGS per share will expire on Monday next, the 22nd inst.; and that all shares on which the said CALL be then not paid at the Company's Bankers, Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co., 60, Lombard-street, will be subject to forfeiture.

SOUTH POLGOOTH TIN and COPPER MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the Directors of this Company have made a second CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share, which the Shareholders are required to pay to the Bankers, Messrs. Prescott, Grote, and Co., 62, Throgmorton-street, or at the office of the Company, No. 20, Basinghall-street, on or before the 31st of September next. The Bankers' Receipts, with the Scrip Certificates, are to be left at the Company's office, that payment of the Call may be recorded thereon.

MOUNT'S BAY MINES.—I am happy to inform the Shareholders in the Mount's Bay Mining Company, that a rich course of Tin has lately been discovered in one of the Mines; and from present appearances, and the opinion of competent miners, this lode is likely to yield the Proprietors large profits.

NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—MOCAUBUS and COCAES.—A CALL of THIRTY SHILLINGS per share is hereby made by the Directors of the above Association, payable on or before the 1st of September next. The shares, together with a list of their numbers, to be left for entry at this office two clear days.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Meeting of the Proprietors in this Company, held on the 28th ult., a DIVIDEND of ONE POUND per share was declared payable on the 1st of September next, and the same will be paid accordingly at the Company's office, 22, Austin-frirs, Shareholders are requested to bring their Certificates to have them exchanged for new Shares prior to claiming the Dividend. Please to call any day after the 30th inst., between the hours of twelve and three.

UNION GOLD MINING COMPANY.—RESOLUTIONS adopted at a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, at the George and Vulture Tavern, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, on FRIDAY, August 12, of which the following is the substance:

That it is advisable to send to the Mines a person duly qualified to determine, in conjunction with the Board of Directors in Philadelphia, whether it is expedient to make further experiments on the ores, and to make the necessary inquiries on all subjects connected with the interests of the Shareholders generally, and that a Committee be appointed to select, give instructions to, and send to America a suitable individual to carry the same into effect.

That it is recommended by this Meeting to their Co-proprietors to make the Installments on their Shares, which are yet unpaid, on or before the 31st inst., after which day the numbers of such Shares, the Calls upon which shall not have been paid, be forwarded to the Directors in Philadelphia.

THE CORNISH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—The capital of the Company is £200,000, divided into 60,000 shares of £3 each, a deposit of £2 per share is to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the remainder by three instalments of £1 per share—the first to be paid on the 10th day of January, 1837; the second on the 10th of July, 1837; and the third and last on the 10th of January, 1838.

A detailed prospectus, with a descriptive account of, and a report on each of the mines engaged for the Company, will shortly be printed for distribution.

CORNWALL GREAT UNITED MINES.—The Directors have the greatest pleasure in announcing to the Shareholders that the most favourable accounts continue to be received from the several districts. The Directors have felt themselves warranted in giving orders for the erection of a steam engine for the eastern district; and a contract has been entered into, under which it will be finished by the 1st of January next. In consequence of the funds placed at their disposal by the payment of the second call, it is their intention to give immediate orders for the erection of another steam engine at St. Agnes; and for another at the Western District, after the payment of the third call, which will be due on the 10th of November next.

The Directors have no doubt but that, before the end of the year, they will be able to pay a dividend of five per cent. on the monies already paid, arising from the sale of ore; making, with the three per cent. already divided, eight per cent. on the payments in the first year.

In consequence of the non-payment of the second call on some of the shares, they have become forfeited; and, according to the conditions entered on them, are to fall in for the benefit of the holders of the remaining shares; that is, the sums among whom the 1200 paid shares were divided, and the persons who have by paid the first and second calls.

The Directors do not think themselves warranted in receiving any further payments on account of the second call, except upon the distinct understanding that the matter will be brought under the notice of the Shareholders at the general meeting on the 29th of September next.

The Directors intend to proceed forthwith to Cornwall, for the purpose of inspecting the Company's property, and will be happy to meet the Shareholders at a general meeting.

BRIDGEMAN, BRISTOL, and THAMES JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.—CALL of £2 PER SHARE. The Directors of the Bridgeman, Bristol, and Thames Junction Railway Company having resolved to CALL, under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, an instalment of TWO POUNDS per share, notice is hereby given, that the shares of Certificates are required to pay, on or before the 15th of October next, any one of the following Banks, the sum of £2 on each of their respective shares:

London—London and Westminster Bank, and its respective branches.

Birmingham—Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.

Salisbury—Wills and Dorset Bank.

By order, JOHN THOMPSON, Secretary.

20, Austin-frirs, Aug. 18.

SHARES IN VALUABLE MINES FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Two 64ths in that well-known and extensive Tin Mine, in the parish of St. Just, in Penwith, Cornwall, called BALLESWIDEN, with the like share in all the Machinery, Materials, and Ores, and all Dividends from the last account.

There are three steam-engines on this Mine, and the stamps, which at present has thirty-five heads constantly at work, is not sufficient for stamping one-half of the tin stuff raised therein.

Ballewidien is only about sixty fathoms deep, and the lode is more than ten feet big, exceedingly good, and still improving; and will, without the least doubt, be one of the most extensive, lasting, and profitable mines in the county. An addition of twelve heads will shortly be added to the stamps. Nearly £1000 worth of tin was sold therefrom on Tuesday last, and the sale of tin takes place twice in every quarter.

Also, One 64th in a Copper Mine in the same parish, called SPEARN MOOR, adjoining the Great Levant Mine; the ores of which are exceedingly rich, and sold at the last sale for £31 a ton; and what is now at grass is equal to any raised in the county.

Also, One 64th in EAST LEVANT; One 100th in BOTALLACK; and Two 100ths in EAST DING DONG.

Apply to Mr. John Thomas, Mine Broker, North Parade, Penzance. All letters must be post paid.

August 8.

TO MINERAL ADVENTURERS.—TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

(By Messrs. THOMAS WINSTANLEY AND SONS.)

At the Clarendon Rooms, South John-street, Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 14th September, 1836, at One o'clock in the afternoon (in the following or such other lots as shall be agreed upon at the time of sale, and subject to such conditions as shall be then produced).

ONE FIFTEENTH SHARE IN THE ISLE OF MAN MINES.

Worked by a highly respectable English company, and held under a lease from the Crown, at 1-10th royalty, upwards of eighteen years of which are still unexpired.

The lease comprises the whole of the Mines in the Isle of Man (except those in the parish of Loman). Several valuable veins of lead ore have been opened out on an extensive scale, and are now producing large quantities of ore, rich in silver, and yielding a handsome profit. Numerous other veins, producing lead and copper ore, have been discovered; and the Mines, generally, are expected to be exceedingly productive and profitable. These Mines are under the management of Mr. William Jones, Pwllmelyn, near Mold.

SIX FORTY-EIGHTH SHARES IN THE CONISTONE COPPER MINES.

In the county of Lancaster, worked by a highly respectable company, and held under a lease from Lady Le Fleming and Lord Muncaster, at 1-12th royalty in ore, of which upwards of nineteen years are unexpired.

These Mines have been raising regularly, during the last year, about 100 tons of ore per month; and are now in an active state of working, producing about 120 tons per month. These Mines are under the management of Captain Barrett, of Coulstoun.

THE BLACK CRAIG AND CREIGHTON LEAD MINES.

Situate near Newton Stewart, in the county of Kirkcubright, in Scotland. The Black Craig being held under a lease from Major Dunbar, at 1-8th royalty in ore, thirteen years of which are unexpired; and the Creighton being held under a lease from Lady Maxwell, at 1-8th royalty in ore, ten years of which are unexpired.

These Mines have been opened and worked to a considerable extent, and have produced for further particulars, application may be made to the said Messrs. Winstanley and Sons; to the respective Managers; or to Messrs. Rawthorne and Swinson, solicitors, Lancaster.

Lancaster, August 4, 1836.

VARTÉG IRON COMPANY.

Capital £200,000, in 6000 shares of £50 each.

DIRECTORS. George Kerrick, Esq., William Needham, Esq., John Laurence, Esq., Mark Phillips, Esq., M.P., J. R. Manderson, Esq., William Rathbone, Esq., John Mitchell, jun., Esq., Russell Scott, Esq., Henry Milnes Thornton, Esq.

AUDITORS. John Labouchere, Esq., Philip Cazenove, Esq.

BANKERS. Messrs. Williams, Denoon, Labouchere, and Co.

SOLICITORS. Messrs. J. and S. Pearce, Phillips, and Bolger.

An opportunity having presented itself of negotiating with the proprietors of the Vartég Iron Works, near Pontypool, in Monmouthshire, for the purchase of those works on terms which are calculated to yield a highly remunerative return, and a careful and deliberate survey and examination having been made by persons of the highest competency, an agreement has been entered into for the purchase, contingent upon a Joint Stock Company being formed for the purpose of carrying on the concern.

The terms of the purchase are grounded not upon the existing high prices of iron, but upon those which may be expected on an average of years.

The works are at the present time in active and profitable operation, producing at the rate of about 18,000 tons of iron yearly, a large proportion of which is manufactured upon the premises into wrought-iron rails and bars. There are five furnaces in blast, and there is engine-power capable of working an additional number; the works at present give employment to about 1500 persons. The distance from Newport (the shipping port) is under fourteen miles by easy railway and water carriage, and it will appear by the register of the Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire canals, that there are but four works in South Wales which equal the Vartég in the amount of produce.

A part of the estate is freehold, and the remainder held on lease at moderate rents.

For the purpose of raising a capital for the payment of the purchase-money and carrying on the works, it is proposed to create 6000 shares of £50 each, upon which £10 per share will be paid as a deposit, and as the agreement binds the vendors to accept the consideration-money by easy instalments, the subsequent calls upon the shares will be limited to £5 each call, and an interval of at least three months will elapse between each. It is not expected that more than £30 per share will be ultimately called for.

The Company will take the profits of the concern from the 30th ultimo, and as the dividends will be made half-yearly, the first dividend will be payable in the month of January next.

The previous proprietors of the estate will hold a large interest in the Company, and will continue to take an active share in its management.

The Company will be regulated by a deed of settlement, which will be forthwith prepared by the Directors under legal advice, and which the shareholders will be required to execute upon notice for that purpose, under penalty of forfeiture of their shares. The deed will contain such clauses and covenants as are usually inserted in deeds of settlement of this nature, and will fix the number and qualifications of the Directors and Auditors, the periods of holding General Meetings, the right of voting, and such other points as are not adverted to in this prospectus, all of which are to be in the discretion of the Directors.

Applications for shares may be made (post paid) to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 29, St. Swinith's-lane, Lombard-street.

London, July 25. WILLIAM PULFORD, Sec.

HULL and SELBY RAILWAY COMPANY.—An Act of

Parliament having been obtained for the formation of this Railway, the Directors have the pleasure to inform the shareholders that they are taking measures for commencing the execution of the work with the least possible delay.

All persons holding Scrip Certificates, and claiming to be proprietors of shares in the Company, are requested to send a STATEMENT of their CLAIMS, with their Christian and Surnames at full length, also their residence and occupation or profession, to Mr. Locking, the Secretary, at the Railway Office, No. 36, Raithehouse-lane, Hull, or to Mr. Charles MacRae, 25, Tokenhouse-yard, London (postage free), on or before Saturday, the 20th day of August next, in order to their being registered preparatory to the general meeting of the proprietors, to be held pursuant to the provisions of the Act, and of which due notice will be given.

The Scrip Certificates must be sent for examination at the same time, for which receipts will be given at either of the above-mentioned places, until the sealed certificates in the form prescribed by the Act are ready for delivery.

HULL, July 26. HENRY BROADLEY, Chairman of the Directors.

HULL and SELBY RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given,

that the FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the Hull and Selby Railway Company, incorporated by virtue of an Act passed in the present session of Parliament, entitled "An Act for making a Railway from Kingston-upon-Hull to Selby," is hereby called for the purpose of the said Act, at the Mansion-house, in the town of Kingston-upon-Hull, on Wednesday, the 31st day of August instant, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, when Fifteen Directors will be elected to manage the affairs of the said Company, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act, and other necessary measures will be taken for carrying the same into execution.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1836. HENRY BROADLEY, Chairman.

No Proprietor can be allowed to vote unless duly registered; and the Act prescribes the following mode of voting at general meetings of the Company:—

Every Proprietor of a share or shares (not exceeding twenty) is entitled to a vote for every such share; and every Proprietor of more than twenty shares is entitled (over and above the twenty votes in respect of the first twenty shares) to have an additional vote for every five shares beyond the number of twenty.

Proprietors (in case of absence) may vote by their proxies, such proxies being proprietors of shares in the said undertaking.

Every question proposed at a general meeting of the Company is to be determined by the majority of votes and proxies then present; and, in case of an equality, the chairman is entitled to the casting vote.

Forms for appointment of proxies may be obtained at the Railway-office, 36, Raithehouse-lane, Hull.

Hull, August 10, 1836.

BLACKWALL RAILWAY.—

DIRECTORS. John Robertson, Esq., Chairman.

Joseph Estlin, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Andrew Colville, Esq., Chairman of the West India Dock Company.

George Hibbert, jun., Esq., Deputy Chairman of ditto.

William Routh, Esq., Chairman of the East India Dock Company.

Archibald Hastie, Esq., M.P., Deputy Chairman of ditto.

George Brown, Esq., Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.

Henry Thomas Curtis, Esq., George Lewis Hollingworth, Esq.

Crawford Davidson, Esq., Thomas Hughes, Esq., Ald., M.P.

John Drinkald, Esq., John Humphrey, Esq., Ald., M.P.

Thomas Farncomb, Esq., John Roskell, Esq.

William Edmund Ferrers, Esq., John Stock, Esq.

William Haigh, Esq., John Thacker, Esq.

John Alexander Hankey, Esq., James Walkinshaw, Esq.

Frederick Hammond, Esq., John Ashton Yates, Esq.

Henry Harvey, Esq., F.R.S., Sir William Young, Esq.

J. Cornthwaite Hector, Esq., M.P.

BANKERS.—The London and Westminster Bank, 28, Throgmorton-street, and 9, Waterloo-place.

TREASURER.—Frederick Burmester, Esq.

ARCHITECT AND SURVEYOR.—William Tito, Esq., F.R.S.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Stokes, Hollingworth, and Tyerman; and Messrs. J. and S. Pearce, Phillips, and Bolger.

SECRETARY.—Mr. John Warrington.

Offices of the Company, 32, Poultry.

The Directors of the Commercial Railway Company are now able to announce to the proprietors of the United Company that the Royal Assent has been given to the Act for incorporating this Company, and authorising the undertaking, and that they are making every arrangement for the immediate commencement and vigorous prosecution of the work.

The constitution of the Company having been settled in the manner above stated, the Directors have the pleasing duty of informing the proprietors that, after payment of all the expenses incurred on both lines, there will remain a disposable surplus of capital, amounting to about 20,000. A further sum of 12,000 will be added to this amount in manner after stated, which sums will be fully adequate to the prosecution of the undertaking, in the most energetic manner, during the remainder of the present year.

It now becomes necessary to carry into effect the agreement entered into in May last for the union of "The Commercial" and "London and Blackwall" Companies, by the amalgamation of shares, for which full powers are given by the Act of Parliament.

For this purpose the holders of shares in the respective Companies are requested to send to the office of the Company, free of expense, on or before the 1st day of September next, a statement in writing of the number held by them, with their names, residences, and descriptions, for the purpose of registration under the direction of the Act.

The Shareholders will afterwards be entitled to exchange the certificates of such shares held by them for an equal number of shares of 25l. each under the common seal of the Company, which latter shares will be transferable under the powers of the Act. Due notice will be given when such exchange and registration may be made.

The subscribers to the London and Blackwall Railway Company having paid 2l. per share as a deposit, and the subscribers to the Commercial only 2l. the latter will, upon receiving their shares, be required to pay 1l. per share in addition, in order to place them upon an equality with the subscribers to the other Company. Such payment to be made at the office of the Company at any time that may suit the convenience of the proprietors between this and the 1st day of November next.

The Directors have the pleasure to intimate, that it is not likely that any further call for money will be made during the present year; but if any such should be found necessary, two months' notice thereof will be given.

By order, JOHN WARRINGTON, Secretary.

32, Poultry, August 11, 1836.

INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY.—

Connecting GREAT BRITAIN with PARIS and BRUSSELS.

PROVISIONAL ENGLISH DIRECTOR.

The Marquis de Clarville, Esq., M.P.

Lord de L'Isle, Esq., M.P.

Lord William Bentinck, M.P.

Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq., London.

George Berradelle, Esq., ditto.

John Buxton, Esq., M.P.

Henry Broadley, Esq., Hull.

Sir Robert Campbell, Bart., London.

William Clay, Esq., M.P.

Howard Elphinstone, Esq., M.P.

William Ewart, Esq., M.P.

P. Hesketh Fleetwood, Esq., M.P.

John Fleming, Esq., Glasgow.

M. A. Goldsmith, Esq., London.

Jonah J. Guest, Esq., M.P.

Edmund Halwell, Esq., London.

With power to add to their number.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.—Captain J. W. Fringie, R.E.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.—George Stephenson, Esq.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.; Messrs. Esdaile and Co.

FOREIGN AND CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.—John Bowring, Esq., M.P.

ACTING ENGINEER.—William Cubitt, Esq., F.R.S.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Clutton and Pearson; Messrs. Parkes and Preston.

The establishment of railways in this country, and the successful results of the Belgian lines, which have been completed, naturally create a desire to extend them more generally on the continent, and thus open a wider field both for domestic and foreign communication.

A Deputation from the Directors of the South-Eastern Railway Company having obtained the favourable consideration of the French and Belgian Governments for the formation of an International Railway, to connect the British, French, and Belgian Capitals, by lines through Calais, by Lille, to Paris and Brussels, the preliminary arrangements for this great undertaking have, to a certain extent, been completed. A considerable portion of the above lines will be common to Paris and Brussels; and since they connect with those capitals great manufacturing districts of France and Belgium, they afford the prospect of a large remunerative return. Besides these, other lines, connecting Paris with London and Brussels, have been proposed, the first through Amiens and Abbeville to Boulogne; the second through Amiens, Valenciennes and Mons, by the coal districts, to Brussels, which, with diminished distance, offer many other advantages.

A line from Brussels to Mechlin, formed by the Belgian Government, was opened in May, 1835, for the conveyance of passengers only. The official returns for the year ending May, 1836, after allowing interest at the rate of 5l. per cent. on the cost of the works, show a surplus resulting from the conveyance of 560,310 passengers of 4l. per cent. Since May, 1836, the line has been extended to Antwerp, and during that month the number of passengers amounted to 191,479, yielding a revenue of 4313l. 19s. 4d.

Another line from Ostend, by Mechlin to Liege, is also in progress. By the proposed route, and in connexion with the South-Eastern Railway, the journey from London to Paris will be accomplished in fourteen hours; that to Brussels, Mechlin, or Antwerp, in about thirteen hours.

The greater part of the surveys have been already made, and estimates prepared by the French administration of the Ponts et Chaussées. These have subsequently been examined and approved by Belgian engineers, and the French Government has consented that, previously to a final selection of the line, the country should be re-examined by English engineers, and the works executed under the joint inspection and superintendence of engineers appointed by the Directors of the three countries.

The sections which have taken to show that the lines can be executed with much less difficulty than the average of the great lines now in progress in this country; the gradients are favourable, a considerable portion being almost level, and the greatest inclination not exceeding seventeen feet per English mile.

A pledge has been obtained from the French Ministry, that a law shall secure to Foreign subscribers their property and annual profits against confiscation, in the event of war. The law of France and Belgium, respecting undertakings by Joint-Stock Companies, limits the responsibility of shareholders to the amount individually subscribed.

The capital necessary for the undertaking is estimated at 4,500,000l., and is proposed to be raised in England, France, and Belgium. The portion for England will be 1,500,000l., divided into 37,500 shares of 40l. each, nearly corresponding in value with the shares of 1000 francs each, into which the Continental portion of the capital will be divided.

Only 15,000 shares will be allotted at present, 4000 of which will be apportioned to Shareholders in the South-Eastern Railway.

On the shares thus allotted, a deposit of 4l. each will be required, in order to meet jointly with the Continental Shareholders the expenses of the preliminary investigations.

The remaining shares will not be allotted until it has been determined, by a general meeting of the Shareholders, to proceed with an application to the French Chambers for the necessary legislative authority to prosecute the work. A preference will then be given to an equal amount to the holders of the shares issued in the first instance.

It is proposed that the general management of the undertaking shall be conducted by deputations from the respective directions of each country, meeting periodically at fixed places for that purpose.

J. S. YRATH, Sec. pro tem.

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.—Bristol Meeting.

1836.—Full Reports of the Proceedings of this Meeting, to assemble on the 22d, with Abstracts of the more important Papers read in the Sections, will be given in THE ATHENÆUM.—The Report of the Dublin Meeting, 1835, occupied about seventy-one columns; and such arrangements have been made as to induce a hope that the present will be even more full and satisfactory. Persons desirous of procuring the Report should give orders immediately to their respective Booksellers for the Monthly Parts of the Athenæum, that copies may be received with monthly parcels.—The Athenæum is published every Saturday, price Fourpence, and is also re-issued every Month, neatly stitched in a wrapper.

PLYMOUTH IRON COMPANY, MERTHYR TYDIL.

Capital £400,000, in 8000 shares of £50 each.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Samuel Bousquet, Esq., W. Monafford, Esq.,
William Gwynne, Esq., Newman Smith, Esq.,
Henry Luard, Esq., T. R. Wilson, Esq.

BANKERS—Messrs. Bousquet and Co.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, and Co.
SECRETARY—N. S. Price, Esq.
Deposit of £5 per share on allotment.

Applications for prospectuses and shares may be addressed to Messrs. Bousquet, Tatham, Upton, and Johnson, 7, Great Winchester-street, and 24, Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitors; to Messrs. Hill; to Messrs. Adlington, Gregory, Foulkner, and Pollett, 1, Bedford-row, solicitors appointed by the Provisional Committee; and the Hon. Secretary, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

It is requisite that those parties who have applied for shares under the prospectuses originally issued for the formation of the Company should renew their applications forthwith.

London, May 20, 1836.

THE CAMBRIAN UNITED COPPER, SILVER, AND LEAD MINING COMPANY.

For Working COPPER, SILVER, LEAD, and other Mines in North Wales.

Capital £200,000, in 20,000 Shares of £10 each. Deposit 5s. per Share.

First Instalment 25s.

CHARTERED DIRECTORS.
Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bt., M.P. Major Hawkes, Dudley
Col. Sir L. P. Jones Parry, K.G.M., M.P. James Proud Johnson, Esq., High Sheriff
Colonel Edwards, M.P. of Montgomeryshire
Gov. Sir William Wynn, K.G.H. Hugh Davies Griffiths, Esq., Caer Rhon.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

(With power to add to their numbers.)

Mr. Thomas Bolton, Low Bailiff of Birmingham.
Mr. Charles Williams, Birmingham.
Mr. W. H. Marston, ditto.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Roberts, Curtis, and Company, London.

North and South Wales Banks in Liverpool, Chester, and Wales.

Birmingham Bankers.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Spurrier, Chaplin, and Spurrier, Birmingham.

The reports of the following experienced and scientific miners, managers, and surveyors of mines, who have carefully examined the mines proposed to be at present worked by the Cambrian Mining Company, are published, and left with the different agents for distribution (together with the prospectuses), namely, the reports of Mr. Jones, of Chester, Manager of the Copper and Lead Mines in the Isle of Man, the Bog Lead Mines in Shropshire, the Llanidloes Lead Mines in Montgomeryshire, and several others in Flintshire, Denbighshire, and Cardiganshire; of Mr. Hughes, Proprietor and Manager of the Llanygrog Lead Mines in Montgomeryshire; of Mr. Griffiths, Manager of Rhiwbach in Merionethshire, Gwaiddiddu and other Mines in Montgomeryshire; of Capt. Tiddy, of the Mona Copper Mines, Eryri Mountains, in the Isle of Anglesey; and of Mr. Parry, Manager of several Copper and Lead Mines in Wales, and Mine Surveyor, Birmingham.

The Mines proposed to be first worked by the Company are near Trawsfynydd, in Merionethshire, in lands called Tanyrallt Cae-gwair Brynallong and Etyf Miners, Migneint, consisting of upwards of One Thousand Acres, in which several rich lodes of Copper, Silver, Lead, and other ores, have been discovered, but have not yet been worked with effect. The lodes in the grounds have been examined and surveyed by eminent mine agents and miners, and the lodes are reported to be rich, multilobular, and extensive. The ore has been assayed, and produces metal of the finest quality, upwards of sixty tons of copper having been raised out of the lode at Etyf Miners, at Migneint, which lode has been traced for nearly three miles, and found to bear in every place where it has been tried.

Part of these Mines are held by the present lessee for the term of thirty-one, and the residue for the term of twenty-one years, at a royalty of one-tenth. The distance from the works to the shipping place is about six miles; the road is good and the carriage low. As the works progress, it is intended to extend the operation of the Company to such other mineral districts in the neighbourhood as they may consider worthy their attention.

CONDITIONS.

1.—That the Company be called "The Cambrian United Copper, Silver, and Lead Mine Company," and be considered as formed when declared to be formed by the members of the above-named Provisional Committee, or by the majority of them, at a general Meeting.

2.—That the capital of the Company be £200,000, in 20,000 shares of £10 each; but that no proprietor shall be liable beyond the amount of his subscription.

3.—That so soon as the Provisional Committee shall have allotted the requisite number of shares, a general meeting shall be convened, to appoint Directors, and for other general purposes.

4.—That the affairs of the Company shall be managed by Nine Directors, whose qualification shall be fifty shares each.

5.—That each subscriber shall, when his shares are allotted, pay into one of the banks of the Company £1 5s. per share, to the credit of the Company, in addition to the 5s. per share paid on his becoming a subscriber, towards the expense of constituting the Company.

6.—That all further calls, if necessary, shall be made by the Directors, as the same may be required; provided, nevertheless, that no larger sum than £1 per share shall be called for at one time; and that an interval of three calendar months shall intervene between each call.

7.—That every Shareholder shall be entitled to one vote for every twenty shares he may possess.

8.—That a Deed of Association, containing provisions for the security of the Shareholders, and limiting their responsibility to the amount of their respective subscriptions, and for the management of the Company, shall be prepared and executed as soon as practicable.

9.—That the shares of those persons who shall neglect or refuse to execute the Deed of Association within two calendar months, being required in writing so to do, shall be forfeited to the Company, together with the deposits paid thereon.

10.—That the Directors for the time being shall have full power to treat for and to purchase and work the above and such other Mines as they, or the majority of them, shall deem advisable for the use of the Company; that the Directors be chosen annually, with full power to manage the affairs of the Company, and with liberty to choose the officers of the Company, with reasonable compensation. That all such Directors receive a remuneration for their trouble.

11.—That the Mines proposed to be worked by the Cambrian Company be valued and be paid for, to the present Lessee, out of the first Instalment, according to the valuation of two experienced Miners; one to be chosen by each party, with power, in case of disagreement, to choose an umpire to value the Mines.

Prospectuses, with conditions annexed, may be had from, and applications for Shares made to, Messrs. Spurrier, Chaplin, and Spurrier, solicitors, Birmingham; Mr. Malaby, solicitor, Liverpool; Messrs. Milne, solicitors, Manchester; Mr. Nock, solicitor, Walsley, Salop; Mr. Ryton, solicitor, Mold, Flintshire; Mr. David Williams, solicitor, Penllith, Carnarvonshire; Messrs. Blower and Vizard, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; Messrs. Norton and Chaplin, 3, Gray's-inn-square, London; Mr. H. Seymour Westmacott, solicitor, 7, South-square, Gray's-inn, London; Mr. Hyde, solicitor, Ely-place, London; Mr. Charles R. Roberts, solicitor, Gray's-inn, London; Mr. T. A. Dale, Castle-street, Liverpool; or Mr. B. COOK, mine-agent, Birmingham.

The application to be made in the form following:—
Gentlemen (or Sirs),—I request you will reserve and secure to me Shares in this Company; and in consideration thereof I agree to take the said Shares upon the conditions mentioned in the prospectus.
Dated _____ day of _____ 1836.

Specimens of the Copper and Lead Ore may be seen at the office of B. Cook.

Just published, price 5s., with Six Engravings, No. VIII. of
THE MINING REVIEW
Edited by HENRY ENGLISH, Esq., F.G.S.

CONTENTS:
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS: 1. On Metalliferous and Mineral Deposits.—2. Analysis of the Mexican Process of Amalgamation.—3. The Mineral Topography of Great Britain.—4. Geological Survey of the Cornwall District, Cornwall.—5. On Civil and Mining Engineering.—6. Schaffhausen's Hot Air Furnace Feeder.—7. On the Occurrence of the Precious Metals in Great Britain.—8. Proposed Plan of a Geological Survey.—9. On Pumps used in Mines.—10. Visit to the Quicksilver Mines of Idria.—11. On the Occurrence of Metals in Rocks.—12. On the Ventilation of Mines.

MISCELLANEOUS: 1. Preservation of Cast-Iron Pipes.—Mechanical Power of Steam.—Iron-Malchite—Pary's Mountain—Effect of Heat on Mineral Substances.—Exports of Metals.—Application of the Hot-Blast—Steam Engines.—Tin—Gradual Rising of Land—Surprising Escape of a Miner—Density of the Earth.—Antidiluvian—Silver Mines.—Fossil Equidae.—Gradual Elevation of parts of Sweden.—Blasting Rocks.—Palladium—Masses of Meteoric Iron in Mexico—Gold Mines in North Carolina.—Artesian Well—Mineral Produce—Artificial Felpar.—Fossil Trees.—Diamond Matrix.—Importation of Coal.—On the Cementation of Iron.—Unproductive Labour in Mines.—Occurrence of Bones in a Coal Mine.—Platina and Gold of the Uraltian Mountains.—Triphylite, a new Mineral.—Diamonds in North America.—Hydroborate, a new Mineral.—Coinage of Mexico, Peru, and Chili.—Coins and Medals.—Idroborate in the Isle of Skye.—On Assaying the Ores of Manganese.—Albanite of Greenland.—Antimonial Nickel.—Chalcophite.—On the Proof of a Gradual Rising of the Land.—Needle Ore.—Diamonds at Algiers.

SCIENTIFIC BODIES: Society of Arts.—Geological Society of London.—Geological Society of France.—Report of the Geological Reconnaissance of the State of Virginia.

NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS: Memoirs of the Life of Sir H. Davy.—Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society.—Geological Map of England and Wales.—Allison's American Journal of Science and Arts.

APPENDIX: Abstract of Tin coined in Cornwall and Devon; and particulars of Copper Ores purchased by the Companies in Cornwall and Swansea.—Weekly Sales of Copper Ore at Ticketings in Cornwall.—Produce of each Copper Mine in Cornwall, with a summary.—Workings of the various Mines in Cornwall, &c.

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Contents of No. VII. of the MINING REVIEW:
ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS: On Mining Companies.—Descriptive Notice of the Consolidated and United Mines.—Comparative View of Celebrated Mines in Europe and America.—Parallel between the British and Continental Methods of Copper Smelting.—On the Geological Position of Rocks, and on the Separation of Gold from the Ore at Gongu, in Brazil.—On the System of Amalgamation pursued at the Hacienda of San Pedro Nolasco, in Capatzen.—Address.—MISCELLANEOUS: NOTICES OF RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—NEW COMPANIES FOR WORKING MINES.—PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.—CORRESPONDENCE FROM MINING DISTRICTS.—APPENDIX.

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The Directors of the Brighton Junction Railway Company, finding that the South Eastern Railway Company intended to carry out their original design of constructing a line from Oxted to Brighton, a new Company has been formed, in which the interests of the promoters of the two undertakings have been consolidated.

The prospectus will be published in a few days; and in the mean time further information may be obtained upon application to the Solicitors to the Company.

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PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SATURDAY.

The royal assent was given by commission to thirty-eight Bills, among which were the Paper Duties Bill, the Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill, the Postage on Newspapers Bill, the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales Bill, the Established Church Bill, the Ecclesiastical Appointments Suspension Bill, the Light-house Bill, &c.

MONDAY.

The Slave Owners' Compensation Bill, the Slave Treaties Bill, the Church Temporalities Bill, &c., severally went through committee, and were ordered to be reported to-morrow.—The Medical Witnesses Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Corporate Property (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.—The Commons' amendments to the Marriages Bill and the Registration & Births, &c., were received and considered.

TUESDAY.

The Common Fields Enclosure Bill (with Lord Ellenborough's amendments), the Slave Owners' Compensation Bill, the Slave Treaties Bill, the Creditors (Scotland) Bill, &c., were read a third time and passed.—The County Elections Tolls Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Greek Loan Bill went through a committee.—The Municipal Officers' Election Bill was lost in a division; there being for it 27, against it 43.

WEDNESDAY.

The royal assent was given by commission to many Bills—the Slave Owners' Compensation Bill, the Slave Treaties Bill, the Registration of Births, &c. Bill, the Marriages Bill, the Medical Witnesses Bill, &c.—The Greek Loan Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Inns and Ale Houses Bill went through committee, and the several other Bills on the orders were forwarded a stage.—The Stannaries Courts Bill and the Counties Polls Bill were read a third time and passed.—The Earl of Rosslyn reported, from the conference, that the Commons adhered to the disagreement to the Lords' amendments to the Prisoners' Counsel Bill.

THURSDAY.

The Consolidated Fund Bill, the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Kingston Harbour Bill, and the Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill, went through committee.—The Penions Bill, the Coal Trade Bill, and the Inns and Alehouses Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.—The Parochial Assessment Bill was read a second time.—Lord LANGDALE moved the second reading of the Common Law Courts Bill; it was forwarded from the Commons, and had been for some time on their lordships' table; but as it would be impossible to proceed with it this session, he proposed to defer it till the next session. It was accordingly deferred, by being ordered to be read that day three months.—Lord LYNCHURST, pursuant to notice, brought forward his motion for a return "of the number of public Bills originated in this House during the session; distinguishing how many passed with, and how many without amendment; and how many were withdrawn or rejected, either here or in the House of Commons, distinguishing the number in each House; and also, return of the number of public Bills originated during the present session in the House of Commons; distinguishing how many passed with and how many without amendments; and how many were withdrawn or rejected, either by the House of Commons or this House, distinguishing the number in each House." The remarks of his lordship on the ministers produced a very animated debate: eventually the motion was put and carried, and the return ordered.—The remaining Bills on the orders were then forwarded a stage.—On the motion for going into committee on the Municipal Elections Bill, Lord LYNCHURST opposed it. He said the measure had been divided by the Commons into four Bills; and he would therefore move that the Bill be committed this day six months.—The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that this Bill was merely to remedy acknowledged grievances, and the omissions which had occurred in the Bill of last year.—On a division, Lord Lynchurst's amendment was carried by 30 to 14.—The List of Voters Bill went through committee, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY.

The royal assent was given by commission to numerous Bills—the Penions Bill, the Million Loan (Ireland) Repayment Suspension Bill, the Greek Loan Bill, the Parochial Assessments Bill, &c.—The Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill, the Public Works (Ireland) Bill, &c., were read a third time, and passed.—The Jewish Disabilities Removal Bill was deferred till next session, on motion of the Marquis of WESTMINSTER.—Mr. Bernal, from the Commons, presented the Prisoners' Counsel Bill, stating that they did not persist in their disagreement to the Lords' amendment thereto.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY.

Several Bills were forwarded a stage, and three Bills were introduced by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in consequence of the loss of the Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill, embodying provisions or clauses of an urgent character in that Bill, and to which neither House had objected.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER introduced the "appropriation" clause, in a committee on the Consolidated Fund Bill.—The report of the Tithe Composition (Ireland) Bill was agreed to, and the Public Works (Ireland) Bill went through a committee, after some conversations.—The Parochial Assessments Bill was read a second time.

MONDAY.

Lord MORPETH moved that the Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill be laid aside, in consequence of some of the Lords' amendments to it; and he afterwards brought in a Bill containing such provisions only as were sanctioned by both Houses, the measure being of great importance to Ireland.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought in a Bill to alter and amend the Excise laws regarding malt.—The Consolidated Fund Bill, with its "appropriation" clause, proceeded a stage.—The Exchequer Bills Bill, the Poor Law Loans Bill, the Copyright Bill, the Public Works (Ireland) Bill, &c., also severally proceeded a stage.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved the second reading of the three temporary Bills, presented on Saturday by the Attorney-General, regarding Corporations, and in consequence of the loss of the Corporations Act Amendment Bill. They were accordingly read a second time.—Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to inquiry from Captain Boldero, answered that the national guards of Madrid had attempted to proclaim the Constitution of 1812; that it had been disavowed; and that an order for re-constructing that force had issued.—Sir G. SINCLAIR asked whether the legion was to be employed against the Constitutional party?—Lord PALMERSTON said the auxiliaries were under the orders of the Spanish Government.—Some further conversation on the subject ensued.—The Tithe Composition (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

TUESDAY.

The Exchequer Bills Bill, the Copyright Bill, the Kingston Harbour Bill, and the St. Clement's (Oxford) Validity Bill, were read a third time and passed.—The first three Bills were taken to the Lords, and there read a first time.—The Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill (No. 2), and the three Borough Bills, were passed through all their remaining stages, and sent to the Lords, where they were severally read a first time.—Mr. GROVE PRICE, on an order of the day, moved that the despatch or despatches of Mr. Villiers, announcing the proclamation of the Constitution of 1812 at Malaga, Saragossa, Cadix, &c., and the recent events at Madrid, be laid on the table of the House.—Lord PALMERSTON stated that he had already answered inquiries on this subject; that it would be an inconvenient and unusual course to produce these despatches. He hoped the honourable member would see no necessity to press it.—The motion was eventually withdrawn.

WEDNESDAY.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that the House, at its rising, do adjourn till Friday.—Mr. WILKS having presented a petition from Chatteris, Ely, for the repeal of the church rate, Lord J. RUSSELL begged to state that the measure which he contemplated bringing forward next session on this subject

he hoped would give satisfaction to the honourable member and the dissenters generally; some persons had erroneously understood him to say that he expected it would be unsatisfactory to those parties; his expectation was directly the reverse.—Mr. MARR PHILLIPS presented a petition from Manchester and Salford for the repeal of the duty on raw cotton.—Mr. HUME said that the duty might have been taken off long ago, and yet it was continued.—Mr. HARVEY presented petitions against the Church, and (from Surrey) against the New Poor Law.—Mr. HUME gave a notice, for the hon. member for Gloucester, that he would next session renew his motion for a separate gallery for the ladies to hear the debates.—Mr. WILKS said that next session he should propose to remedy the defects in the appointments of lords-lieutenant of counties and justices of the peace.—The Parochial Assessments Bill, and the Public Works (Ireland) Bill, were read a third time and passed; as was the Bribery at Elections Bill.—The Lords' amendments to the Common-fields Enclosure Bill were considered, and, after much conversation, deferred till Friday.—The Exchequer Bills Bill went through a committee, the report being ordered to be received on Friday.

FRIDAY.

On motion of Mr. P. THOMSON, such standing orders as clash with the standing orders regarding Railway Bills, recently adopted by the House, were ordered to be suspended.—Lord J. RUSSELL declined to comply with Mr. D. W. Harvey's request to state what were his measures for next session for the relief of the Dissenters.—On Lord J. RUSSELL's motion, it was agreed that the House should not insist on their disagreement to the Lords' amendment to the Prisoners' Counsel Bill—as the Bill in its present form effected much good, while it reflected great credit on the ability and perseverance of Mr. Ewart.—The Lords' amendments to the Polls at Elections Bill were adopted.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL moved that the House should agree with the Lords' amendments on the Stannaries Courts Bill.—This motion was agreed to without a word.—On the motion of Lord MORPETH, the amendments of the Lords to the Church Temporalities Bill were also agreed to, and ordered to be sent up to their Lordships.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.—Notice has been given by the London and Westminster Bank of an advance in the interest on deposits to two and a half per cent.

FORMATION OF COAL AND IRON.—The important use of coal and iron, in administering to the supply of our daily wants, give to every individual amongst us, in almost every moment of our lives, a personal concern, of which few are conscious, in the geological events of those distant eras. We are all brought into immediate connexion with all the vegetation that clothed the ancient earth before one-half of its actual surface had yet been formed. The trees of the primeval forests have not, like modern trees, undergone decay, yielding back their elements to the earth and atmosphere, by which they were nourished; but treasured up in subterranean storehouses, have been transformed into enduring beds of coal, which, to men in these latter ages, have become the sources of heat, and light, and wealth. My fire now burns with fuel, and my lamp is now shining with the light of gas, derived from coal that has been buried for countless ages, in the deep and dark recesses of the earth. We prepare our food and maintain our forges, and the extraordinary power of our steam-engines, with the remains of plants of ancient forms and extinct species, which were swept from the earth ere the formation of the transition of strata was completed. Our instruments of cutlery, the tools of our mechanics, and the countless machines, which are constructed by the infinitely varied applications of iron, are derived from ore, for the most part coeval with, or more ancient than the fuel, by the aid of which we reduce it to its metallic state, and apply it to innumerable uses in the economy of human life. Thus from the wreck of forests that waved on the surface of the primeval lands, and from ferruginous mud that was lodged at the bottom of the primeval waters, we derive our chief supplies of coal and iron; those two fundamental elements of art and industry, which contribute more than any other mineral productions of the earth to increase the riches, and multiply the comforts, and ameliorate the condition of mankind.—Buckland's Bridgewater Treatise.

FOREIGN WINES.—It appears by a return presented to the House of Commons, that the total quantity of foreign wine upon which the duty had been paid in the year ended the 1st of January, 1836, amounted to 6,640,533 imperial gallons; the gross amount of duty upon which was 1,752,602*l*. Of the above quantity, 528,528 gallons were Cape wines; 293,635, French; 154,433, Madeira; 2,866,013, port; 2,314,884, Spanish wines; 51,243, Rhenish; 53,976, Canary, and 380,913 gallons of Sicilian wines.

MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.—The greatest number of substances are, to the generality of mankind, only rude masses, divested of instruction, and equally unintelligent and unintelligible; created only to minister to our necessities; to some it may be even difficult to imagine how they should become the objects of a distinct science; or that, after the miner has brought them to light, the naturalist should find an interest in them previously to their being subjected to the ingenuity of the artist. The sciences of mineralogy and geology are worthy of universal attention; they will be found to perform more than they seem to promise; the more we know of them, the more of order, of design, and of contrivance, we shall perceive: the power that created the whole is evident in the smallest component part of the most elevated mountain. Mineralogy has for its object the study of mineral bodies in particular; their characters, varieties, forms, and combinations. Geology embraces the study of the earth in general, of its plains, hills, and mountains, and of the relative positions of the masses of which they are composed. Geology comprises the study of rocks in the mass; mineralogy of the individual portions, or substances which, by entering into combination, form the mass.

COMPOUND MINERAL BODIES.—They are naturally found, in some instances, simply aggregated; as, for instance, when gold occurs in limestone, their separation may be effected mechanically, by pounding and washing; but when chemically combined, as when silver occurs united with sulphur, we must depend on the labours of the chemist for their separation.

SODA.—Soda is found naturally combined with the carbonic acid, forming carbonate of soda; and, with the muriatic acid, forming muriate of soda or common salt.

ENCOURAGING.—As a proof of the utility of railways, and also of their undoubted success, Mr. Wm. Vickers stated, at the meeting of the Sheffield and Rotherham Railway Company last week, that one million of persons had travelled in the year on the railway between Kingston and Dublin, which was twice as many as had passed on the Manchester and Liverpool during the same period. Mr. Vickers expressed his belief that the Sheffield and Rotherham would convey 300,000 persons the first year.—Sheffield Iris.

NEW ISLAND.—The rocks which have gradually appeared near the surface of the sea, in the gulf of Santorini, in the Grecian Archipelago, continue to rise so rapidly, that in 1840 (should they continue to do so in the same proportion) they will be worthy of the name of an island. The volcano has been supposed to be extinct, but this lifting up of the soil would show that, during the last fifty years, it has made many efforts at irruption.—Athens.

SPANISH STOCK.—Spanish Stock has fallen considerably, and heavy losses have been consequently sustained. One defaulter is announced as unable to meet his engagements, and his differences are said to exceed 50,000*l*. The fall in Bonds during the last week was full five per cent, but a reaction took place on Saturday from the prevailing opinion that France was about to send across the frontier a body of troops to crush the Carlists, and they recovered about 1½ per cent.

SHROPSHIRE RAILWAY.—An alteration in this railway has been effected by Mr. Stephenson, surveyor to the undertaking, that will bring the line close to the town of Wellington.

DREADFUL OCCURRENCE.—On the morning of Tuesday last, the body of a man was found burnt to a cinder in the new furnace at Monkland steel-works.

POTATO BEER.—Mr. Belling, professor of chemistry at Prague, has succeeded in making an excellent beer from potatoes. It is the colour of wine, is very strong, and very agreeable to the taste.

RECOVERY OF PAINTINGS.—M. Thiers having turned his attention to these facts, discovered a few years since that water, which he calls oxygenated water, that is, water having six times its usual volume of oxygen, on being applied to a fine picture of Raphael's spotted black removed the stains as if by enchantment, without affecting the other colours in the slightest degree. Hence it is also concluded that white paint, of which lead is the basis, so soon turns yellow in crowded cities in consequence of the atmosphere in such cities being highly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. In corroboration of this, it may be also observed that, in the open country, and in the open air, free from the contamination of smoke, white lead paint becomes even whiter by exposure to air.—The Painter's and Colourman's Complete Guide.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT RELATIVE TO
JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12.

Joint Stock Banks Committee.—Petition of the directors and managers of a joint stock bank established in Dudley and West Bromwich, for requiring from private banks returns of their liabilities and assets: ordered to lie on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.—That they have agreed to the Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven Railway (No. 2) Bill, without amendment.

SATURDAY.

Mr. Speaker reported the royal assent to the Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven Railway Bill, and the Dublin and Drogheda Railway Bill.

Railroad Communication (Ireland).—Petition of inhabitants of Haverfordwest, recommending the railroad communication with Ireland through Brecon and Carmarthen to Fishguard: ordered to lie on the table.

MONDAY.

Railway Bills.—Petition of Christopher Tennant, praying that members representing maritime towns shall form part of the committee lists of Durham and Northumberland on railway bills in future sessions of parliament: ordered to lie on the table.

TUESDAY.

Patents for Inventions.—Petition of Dennis MacCarthy, for alteration of the law: ordered to lie on the table.

Kingstown Harbour Bill.—Read a third time, and passed.

WEDNESDAY.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.—That they have agreed to the Staannaries Courts Bill.

Staannaries Courts Bill.—Lords amendments to be taken into consideration on Friday: Bill, as amended by the Lords, ordered to be printed.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

METALLIFEROUS LODES IN MEXICO, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—Various opinions have been entertained respecting the probable depth in the crust of the earth to which the metalliferous lodes of Mexico and South America descend, or rather the greatest depths at which the metalliferous lodes are found to be rich in silver ore and gold. The data which we possess are too few, however, to enable us to come to a satisfactory conclusion on the subject. The only well-ascertained fact elucidating the question in Mexico, with which I am acquainted, is the gradual increase of produce of silver down to the depth of 150 fathoms in the Valenciana mine at Guanaxuato, at which point the lode was found to be the richest; and the gradual impoverishment of the lode during the sinking of the subsequent 150 fathoms, until it became almost sterile.

But this depth is measured from the surface, and cannot therefore be taken as indicating the probable depth of rich deposits of the precious metals in other mines. The point of departure is not a fixed zero; the irregularity of conformation of the surface in a mountain range would place, even in the same lode, the richest point at different depths from the surface, although it might be at the same absolute depth, or at the same radial distance from the centre of the earth, or from the level of the ocean. In any given district, or, at any rate, in any given lode, the probable depth sought might be computed by making allowance for the unevenness of the surface, or rather by establishing the zero on the same bed in a stratified rock. Still, even this computation of probability would only be correct in the case of the metalliferous lode having been forced upwards previous to the stratification of the rock having lost its horizontal position. It appears to me, consequently, that no satisfactory conclusion on this point can generally be drawn from analogy with other mines in the same region, or even in the same district; unless, perhaps, when a perfect knowledge of the geology of the region shall have shown in what precise line of direction the country may have been elevated above its original level.

In Brazil no opinion whatever can be formed on the subject, inasmuch as no deep mines at all have been sunk there. It has been stated, that in the province of Minas Geraes, an opinion prevails that their gold mines cease to be productive at the depth of thirty fathoms; but this is a misconception; no such opinion does or can possibly prevail in that mining district. The misconception has arisen from strangers hearing the miners say that they found no gold below a certain very moderate depth, and that is true; but they refer to the gold washings in diluvial formations, resting upon primitive rocks, and of a limited depth. They did not, and could not, allude to lodes, of which none have been explored below the depth stated to be the limit of productiveness; and at that depth the lodes have not hitherto been found decreasing in richness, but the reverse.

Your constant reader,

SARSENACH.

UNION GOLD MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—That this company was, by the original projectors of it, fraudulently concocted, cannot, I fear, now admit of a doubt; and it is for the directors in Philadelphia to justify their conduct in making call after call, to the amount of nearly 10% per share, when the prospectus states that "it is not contemplated to call for more than 4% 10s. per share, unless such encouragement be afforded by the mines as to warrant the extension of its operations."

When, I should like to know, did appearances really justify the large outlay that has been made? It seems to me that all the gold these mines contained was exhibited in the office of the broker, through whose hands the shares passed to the public.

It will be but poor consolation to the shareholders to discover by whom they have been duped. I would advise them to call on the parties who pocketed the premium at which the 2600 shares disposed of in London were issued, amounting to \$8500, to refund it; and then to close accounts with the "Director of the United States Mint" and his worthy coadjutors.

I remain, Sir, your,

FAIR PLAY.

Stock Exchange, Aug. 17.

UNION GOLD MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I was induced to purchase some shares in the above company, solely from the respectability of the London agents, and the flattering prospects held out in the prospectus. This document, it now appears—and it is public property—is nothing less than a tissue of misrepresentation. It is therein stated that valuable purchases of mining estate had been made on very advantageous terms, containing numerous gold veins of a highly promising character, and of very great extent; that the process then employed for the extraction of the precious metal was that of amalgamation; that the produce was from one to two pennyweights of gold per cwt.; but that the assays of the ores—the working ores—made by Mr. Percival Johnson, Hatton Garden, showed that they contained more than double that amount of gold; and further, that regular half-yearly dividends might be confidently looked for.

I have nothing, Sir, to allege against the conduct, during the formation of the company, of any of the parties under whose auspices it was introduced to the notice of the public; their respectability is a sufficient guarantee that they were privy to no deception. These gentlemen must no doubt feel most anxious that some competent person, independent of, and entirely unconnected with them, should be deputed to visit the mines, and ascertain, as you very properly suggest, whether the present deplorable state of the company's affairs is to be attributed to want of caution in the purchasing of the mines, want of ability in their management, or to a much worse cause—that of fraud. Can you inform me what has become of the large quantity of working ores brought by one of the proprietors to London, from which, I presume, the assays were made, yielding, as stated in the prospectus, at the rate of from two to nearly six ounces of fine gold per ton—of course they have been preserved?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. S.

London, August 16.

COALS.—The coal trade in the midland counties has participated in the general prosperity of the country. In Derbyshire and Leicestershire the coal-owners have obtained an advance of from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per ton. The Swanton railway has conveyed to Leicester about 135,000 tons in the last year; and but for that mode of communication, it is supposed the Derby collieries could hardly have met the demand. At Birmingham, which is near one of the best coal-fields in the kingdom, it is now sold for 16s. to 20s. per ton, and lumps or cobbles for 12s. to 14s. At Asby Works the price is 11s. 8d.; and in Bedworth district, the coal, which is of inferior quality, sells at from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. at the pit's mouth.—*Sheffield Iris.*

CARN BREA.

(Continued from No. 54.)

The conclusion to which we came in our last paper will appear the more evident, inasmuch as it is universally allowed that the only tin known in Cornwall for many successive ages was what is now denominated stream tin. Even to the present day our moors yield considerable quantities of this kind of tin, which is held in much higher estimation by the smelters than almost any other. The manner in which the malleability of this our long staple commodity was first discovered must necessarily excite attention. That this discovery was accidental there is little room to doubt. That the process was effected through the agency of fire is morally certain, but when or how it is now impossible to ascertain with certainty. An ancient author, however, asserts, that metals were first discovered by the accidental burning down of woods, when the intensity of the heat penetrating the earth first brought them into a state of fusion; after which they were discovered by the inhabitants in distinct masses in the several cavities. In illustration of this opinion we may cite the well-attested historical fact of the silver mines of Andalusia, in Spain, being discovered through the accidental burning down of extensive forests, soon after which the earth was laid open in various directions by an earthquake, disclosing great store of the valuable deposit. Reasoning, therefore, from analogy, frequently from an unerring guide, we may perhaps not unreasonably conclude, that the tin which was at first washed from the backs of the different lodes, and from its ponderosity lodged in the different moors, was taken thence by the ancient Cornish in their turfs—that in the consumption of these turfs, the deposit by the action of fire was brought into a state of fusion, and that it was first discovered among the ashes, when, like the Israelites with the manna, the ancient Cornish set up the anxious inquiry, "What is it?—what is it?" and being unable to give it a more appropriate name, they denominated it "Steen," as much as to say, we found it among the stones, and it evidently implies. That our ancestors had either discovered its value, or applied it to useful purposes previous to the arrival of the Phenicians, we have every reason to doubt. It is much more probable that, like other savage tribes, they fastened the different and diversified bits of metal about their hats and persons by way of ornament, and that this was the principal, if not the only purpose to which it had been applied. The Phenician navigators, however, were competent to comprehend its use, and to ascertain its value, and were, no doubt, highly elated with their important discovery. The finding of skins and other less valuable commodities amongst the ancient Cornish, must have been a gratifying consideration to the mercantile Phenicians; but every other article would naturally sink into utter insignificance when compared with the all-important article of tin. In order to obtain a supply of this valuable commodity, they laboured to obtain the favour, and win the esteem of the ancient Cornish, and having won their approbation, were assiduous to preserve the friendly intercourse which they had established; in order to which, they freely parted with such articles in their possession, as were of consequence to them in exchange for their rude but valuable ornaments. Our ancestors must also have found it much to their advantage to barter their useless ornaments with the strangers for articles which tended greatly to promote their personal convenience and comfort. Such probably was the manner in which the malleability of tin was discovered, and such the circumstance under which a good correspondence was established between the Phenician merchants and such of our ancestors as then inhabited the neighbourhood of Carn Brea.

(To be continued.)

THE GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF THE ORKNEY ISLANDS.

BY J. S. TRAILL, M.D.

The geological character of these islands is very simple; the whole group, with the exception of a small granitic district near Stromness, consisting of rocks belonging to the old red sandstone formation. The prevailing rock is a species of sandstone flag, much charged with argillaceous matter. It occurs in distinct strata, usually slightly inclined, which form hills of but small elevation, but often present very magnificent cliffs around the coasts. It has a colour varying from pale greenish to blackish grey. It has a slaty structure, and readily splits into layers, the thickest of which form a very durable building-stone, as the remains of very ancient Scandinavian edifices attest; while the thinnest form excellent flags, or even a tolerable roofing-slate. It is in this slaty rock that the fossil fishes are found. It occasionally contains bitumen, so as in a few places, especially in the islet of Rusholm, to approach to bituminous shale.

Connected with the sandstone flag we find thick beds of common sandstone, of a yellowish or tile-red colour. It forms the chief part of the mountains of Hoy, the highest point in Orkney; and also several headlands in Pomona and in Eday. In the vicinity of the red sandstone we occasionally find the stratified flag assuming a higher inclination.

Last year Dr. Traill discovered a thicker bed of basalt in the sandstone of Hoy; and there are many veins of basalt and greenstone traversing the slaty rocks, particularly in Shapinsay, and in that part of Pomona where the fossil fishes are found. It may not be unworthy of notice, that the general direction of these last trap veins is towards that part of Hoy in which the bed of basalt occurs.

Granite exists in Orkney only in one district. It constitutes a chain of moderate hills, running from the southern boundary of the township of Yesnaby, in a south-east direction, to Stromness; occupying a length of about six miles, with a breadth varying from one to half a mile. The granite again appears on the north side of the small island of Gramsey; but the slaty rock is interposed between it and the mountains of Hoy. This granite is close-grained, contains much felspar, and often approaches to gneiss in structure.

The granite is every where in immediate contact with a coarse conglomerate, consisting of nodules of quartz, and fragments of granite and sandstone, imbedded in an arenaceous base. The junction of these rocks is well seen at the western end of Gramsey; on the shore at Stromness, and in the burn of Cairston. The conglomerate is of small extent, almost immediately passing into sandstone flag. Both the granite and the conglomerate bear a striking resemblance to the prevailing rocks on the eastern side of Sutherland and the south of Caithness; and the sandstone flag of Orkney is so exactly similar to the slaty rock of the latter county, which also contains fossil fishes, that it is impossible to resist the conclusion, that these rocks belong to the same geological epoch. The researches of Messrs. Sedgwick and Murchison have proved that the Caithness flag is a member of the old red sandstone; repeated observations, and an examination of most of the Orkney islands, have convinced Dr. Traill that the sandstone and sandstone flag of that group ought to be referred to the same formation. In no part of these islands did he discover any traces of a coal formation, unless, with some geologists, we are to consider the slaty rock charged with bitumen as the lowest bed of that deposit; for certainly no vestige of its other more important members exists in Orkney.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—A letter from New York, of the 8th ultimo, states that an agent has been sent to Liverpool by the Savannah and Macon Railroad Company, for the purpose of engaging 1000 labourers to work on that undertaking; and the most liberal offers, together with payment of their passage, are to be made to these poor persons. The undertaking in question is to extend from Savannah, upon the Atlantic, upwards of 200 miles into the interior, to the town of Macon, at the head of a steam-boat navigation on the Ocmulgee river; and the object of the letter is to demonstrate that the scheme is a most ill-founded and visionary one; that the work, in such a climate and soil, is so detrimental to health, that none of the native labourers will engage in it; and, consequently, that the propositions in question, however attractive they may seem, ought not to be entertained by poor persons in England, inasmuch as by trying to escape from one evil they may be transported to a worse. It certainly appears highly improbable, if all was quite right, that labourers for such a work should not be found upon the spot, without the trouble and expense of sending over the Atlantic for the purpose, and just suspicion therefore attaches to the whole proceeding.—*Morning Paper.*

ANOTHER NEW COLONY.—A new colony has been planted on the south coast of New Holland, between the new province of South Australia and the south-east corner of New South Wales. The place of settlement is called Port Philip. The settlers consist of persons who have emigrated from Launceston, in Van Dieman's Land, whence Port Philip is distant about thirty hours' sail. They have taken possession of a great quantity of land, under pretended treaties with the natives; and hold the land in defiance of a proclamation by Sir Richard Bourke, the governor of New South Wales, who treats them as invaders of the territory.

MISCELLANEA.

SAFETY COACH.—This coach is of the ordinary size, and the point of suspension, instead of being placed below the centre of gravity, as is usual, is fixed considerably above it. Whenever, therefore, the inequality of the road elevates the wheel on one side, the body of the carriage oscillates, and instantly assumes the same vertical position which it had on the plainest surface.—*Hull Express.*

CHARGES OF COLLECTING THE REVENUE.—The costs and charges of collecting the public money from five sources of revenue only amount to \$3,550,238. The distribution is as follows:—Customs, 1,356,723; excise, 1,072,392; stamps, 203,815; taxes, 409,372; and post-office, 678,837. The expense incurred in erecting the new general post-office, Dublin, is 115,401; and of St. Martin's-le-Grand, 237,863. There are ninety distinct acts of parliament which regulate these five branches of public revenue.

MAIZE SUGAR.—Dr. Ballas having sent two specimens of the maize sugar to the French Academy of Sciences, M. Biot has submitted them to certain experiments of polarization, in order to ascertain their precise nature. The deviation of the luminous rays to the right of the place of polarization, in an aqueous solution of this sugar, after filtration, and the proportion of its inversion to the left by the addition of liquid sulphuric acid, have been found by M. Biot to agree with the pure sugar derived from the cane.—*Athenaeum.*

NORTH MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Surveyors have, during the week, been engaged in making a final survey of the line of the intended North Midland Railway. They will, we understand, probably finish their labours, as far as Chesterfield, in about a fortnight, when Mr. Stephenson will attend to stake out the line. Contracts will be entered into, and operations commenced soon afterwards.

TRAM ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred a short time since to Evan Walter, a labourer employed in the lime-stone quarry, Mowbray Castle. It is supposed that, unnoticed by the haulier, he had got upon one of the loaded trams—that having been drinking, he had slipped off, and that part of the train had passed over him and killed him on the spot. He was found by the haulier of an empty train lying dead in the road. Walter has left a wife and child, was a native of Carnarvonshire, and had not been long in the employment of the Pen-y-darren Company.

PROSPERITY OF THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.—Very gratifying accounts of the prosperity of the manufacturing districts are daily received in the city. In the Manchester district, which is the most important, every one has full employment, the only difficulty being how to execute the orders which pour in; and as to speculation, that is not thought of. In fact, all the old channels of commerce are extending, while new ones are opening all over the world, in which our Lancashire fabrics obtain a preference over all others; so that, so far from a diminution, a very large increase of the existing large demand is generally looked for. The joint-stock companies of that county, which is another good sign, are falling into neglect, and are gradually disappearing from the market. In fact, a state of more real and sound prosperity has not existed for many years past.—*Times.*

BRITISH MUSEUM.—The British Museum has purchased Mr. Sheepshank's collection of etchings, by the Dutch masters, for 5000*l.*; vases out of the collection of the late Mr. Durand of Paris, for 3000*l.*; and their packing and removal were attended with expenses to the amount of 500*l.*; for Charlemagne's bible, 750*l.* was given. Total amount of these purchases, 9250*l.*

TEA-POTS MADE BY STEAM.—Britannia metal tea-pots are now made by steam; the round bodies are spun, and the wooden handles and knobs are cut up by powerful steam-engines. A good workman can spin twenty dozen of pot-bodies in a day.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday, a collier at Govan Coal-works, named Thomas Brown, was killed by a stone falling on his head, which literally dashed it to pieces. He was married, and has left a widow.

THE CANADIAN IRON FOUNDRIES.—At St. Maurice, near the Town of Three Rivers, is an iron-work of some importance. It forms a portion of the estates of the late order of the Jesuits, and is leased to Mr. Bell, by whom the manufacture is carried on. The articles produced are highly esteemed by the Canadians, and formerly they supplied a considerable portion of the demand—especially for stoves, iron pots, cauldrons, plough-shares, and axes. But of late years Scottish iron castings have firmly established themselves in the Canadian markets, and have somewhat checked the increase which would otherwise have taken place in Canadian castings. An extensive iron-work at Marmora, in Upper Canada, has been abandoned.—*Scottish Monthly Magazine.*

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER RAILWAY.—This company opened their new tunnel, at the entrance of the railway at Liverpool, to the public, on Monday last. The tunnel is a mile and one-third in length, it is twenty-one feet high, and the span of the arch is twenty-five feet. The tunnel from one end to the other is cut out of the solid rock, which, in some places, rises as high as the spring of the arch. The crown of the arch is composed of very strong brick-work. The cost of this laborious undertaking amounted to 150,000*l.* It will be attended with great convenience to the public, as the former station was about two miles from Liverpool. It occupies about six minutes for a full train to pass through the tunnel.

FLOATING WOOD.—The prodigious quantity of wood brought by the sea to Iceland is thought by M. Eugene Robert to come from two continents at least. Trees are thrown ashore there, sometimes without roots, and without bark, the latter being frequently found by the side, folded like a roll of parchment. M. Robert has not been able to procure any floating fruits, but he has ascertained that mahogany is often landed in Iceland in the above manner.—*Athenaeum.*

MONT BLANC.—This mountain, which is 15,680 feet high, and is the highest mountain in Europe, is of granite nearly to the summit, which is, according to Saussure, of argillaceous schists. It is said, that in the Andes, in South America, granite has not been seen higher than 11,500 feet above the sea. A mountain called Marno, in Portugal, is granite covered by clay-slate, enclosing crystals of a mineral called the chalcidite. The same rock enclosing the same substance forms the summit of Skiddaw, in Cumberland, probably resting also on granite.

WHITE STONE.—The characteristic colour of this rock is white; it is composed of a little mica and compact felspar, and has a slaty or granular structure. Sometimes it contains garnets. Hitherto it has been principally found in Saxony and Moravia; a variety of it appears in the mountains of the south of Scotland.

PORCELAIN.—The pink colour which ornaments the English porcelain has been hitherto unknown in France; and when required in that country, was always bought here. M. Malagutti, of the manufactory of Sevres, has analysed this colour till he is now able to compose it. In the course of his experiments he discovered another colour, similar to crimson lake, which is much more durable than any derived from the animal kingdom, and which may be advantageously employed in oil painting.—*Athenaeum.*

TWO OCEANS WITHIN FOURTEEN HOURS' SAIL.—The Atlantic and Pacific are likely to be united by Yankee enterprise. The Congress of New Grenada has granted to Mr. Charles Biddle and others the exclusive privilege, for fifty years, under the name of Transportation Company of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, to navigate the river Chagres with steam. A further exclusive privilege, for the same period, is granted Mr. Biddle for the transportation of goods and passengers by the railway Macadamised road, from the head of the navigation of the Chagres to the city of Panama, reserving to the public a transportation road for horses and mules. Extensive concessions of land are made to Mr. Biddle in the same decree, in which colonies of natives and foreigners may be settled, and may be exempted from certain contributions for twenty years. One of the first provisions of the decree ordains that if two steam-boats, at least, are not kept in operation, and that the communications are not kept constantly in such a state (excepting accidents) as to admit of the transportation between the Atlantic and Pacific being effected in fourteen hours, the exclusive privilege is to be forfeited.—*New York Paper.*

AIRDRIE, AUGUST 11.—UNITED MINERS.—The Airdrie ironstone miners, after a stand out of nearly nine weeks, have at last succeeded in obtaining a complete redress of the grievances they complained of, and that the majority of them have already commenced work on their own terms. Such an orderly and well-conducted movement, and such a triumph of real union, has seldom been heard of in Scotland; nor is it the least remarkable feature in this affair, that the union possessed ten times more capital when the strike terminated, than when it commenced—nearly 5000*l.* having been left at their disposal when the masters found it convenient to give in.

FOREIGN MINING ASSOCIATIONS.

SECRETARY.	OFFICE.	FAST. DAY.	BOARD DAY.	GENERAL MEETINGS.
Anglo-Mexico. James Farrell	7, St. Helen's-pl.	15th.	1st and 2d Tu.	
Bolivar. Alex. Allen	5, Austin-frs.	1st.	Alt. Thu. at 12	March 31
Colombian. John Chapman	3, Freeman's-ct.	15th.	Alt. Thu. at 2	3d Thurs. in June & Dec.
New Granada. Fred. Grellet	22, Austin-frs.		1st & 3d Tu. at 12	
Copago. J. B. Ford	32, Broad-street		Alternate Tues	
General Min. J. M. Maude	32, G. Winches-st	15th.	Monday at 11	1st Thu. May
Mexican. B. Mountney	26, Throgmorton-st	1st Tu.	Wednes. at 1	
Nat. Brazilian. St. John d'el R.	8, Tokenhouse-yd	1st Tu.	Alt. Frid. at 12	1st Thu. May
Minas Ger. J. Luckombe	13, Old Broad-st.	15th.	1st Wed. and day before Pkt.	
Unit. Mexican. John Mather				

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

MEETINGS.		
Mexican Company	32, Great Winchester-street	24th Aug. 12.
London and Croydon Railway	London Tavern	5th Sept. 1.
Kerrow Mining Company	46, Lime-street	1st Oct. 1.
North Midland Railway	London Tavern	24th.
Cornwall Great United		29th.

CALLS.

Alliance Gas Company	17.	20th Aug.	Ladbroke and Co.
St. Hilary Mining Company	15.	22d.	Barnet and Co.
Wheals Harmony and Montague	17.	28th	12, St. Pancras-lane.
National Brazilian Company	17.	10th	1st Sept.
Borough of St. Marylebone Bank	17.	3d	9, Cavendish-square.
South Pulgoth Mining Company	109.	3d	Prescott and Grofe.
Northern and Eastern Railway	37.	12th Oct.	Masterman, Peters, and Co.
Biscoe Bridge Mining Company	17.	5th Nov.	Williams, Deacon, and Co.

DIVIDENDS.

Copago Mining Company	17.	1st September.
Anglo-Mexican Min.	17.	1st December.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE BIRMINGHAM SUBSCRIBER'S request shall be attended to in our next.
A SUBSCRIBER has our thanks.
We shall be happy to avail ourselves of the Correspondence of F. A., and shall forward him copies of the Journal.

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THE MINING JOURNAL,

And Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 20, 1836.

Mining operations in this country must ever be deemed highly important, and worthy of the first consideration, in a national point of view, unconnected with the great individual wealth of which they are the source. They not only afford employment to the labouring classes, more particularly in those situations where the sterility of the country precludes any other species of industry being practised, but give also the means of subsistence to classes still more numerous, who manufacture the raw material procured by the miner into the variety of articles essential to civilized society.

While they are productive, however, of so much benefit, it must not be concealed, on the other hand, that these operations are liable to serious failures, often involving great loss of capital and waste of productive industry, more particularly where the working of abandoned mines is resumed, arising, in many instances, from the imperfect information acquired with respect to the state in which the mines were left when last worked, and which is generally collected either from mere tradition, or from the slight remembrance retained by aged persons—found to be almost invariably both erroneous and overcharged. In addition to these two sources of obtaining evidence as to the merits of the undertaking, the imagination of projectors is also too frequently called into action, the results of which, as regards recent speculations, we apprehend some few months will disclose.

When the expensive nature of the operations frequently undertaken on this imperfect data, in the resumption of the workings of old mines, is considered, it becomes not a matter of surprise that failure should often attend them: it is, therefore, important to the nation, as it is to the individual who embarks his capital, to devise some practical means of averting the losses which are in a great degree ascribable to these causes, and at the same time to preclude the possibility of too highly-coloured statements being made from interested motives.

The only mode which presents itself to us, is that of a compulsory registration of the condition of mines, previous to the working being given up, which should embrace an accurate plan and section of the works, accompanied by a description of the actual state and appearance of every part of the mine, with the causes of its abandonment. This plan would afford the means of parties at a subsequent period obtaining the desired information, so as to enable them to judge of the merits of the undertaking, and the advantages which might be contemplated from the resumption of active operations, with an adequate capital, of which an accurate estimate might, under such circumstances, be formed; while, from the application of improved machinery and economy of labour, it might frequently be found that mines abandoned at one period could be worked successfully at another.

To accomplish this, however, it appears that such registration could only be effective in the hands of Government—under whose auspices alone could it be accomplished, so as at once to render it able and impartial, which must be ensured from its being placed under the control of officers appointed for that specific object, while the documents being placed in a public office would be carefully preserved, and, under proper regulation, rendered accessible to parties interested in the subject. That such a plan is perfectly practicable cannot admit of a doubt, and can in no way prejudice the mining interests; nor would it impose duties of an onerous or expensive nature either on those who abandon the mines, or on the part of Government in causing the proper surveys to be made—although, as we have already observed, for such plans and reports

to be drawn up with ability and impartiality, it is necessary that Government should interfere. The subject is well worthy of its attention, having for its object no individual interest, but merely to prevent a waste of national wealth in unproductive labour, and to protect the unwary from the wiles of interested parties; at the same time, that, with the access which the capitalist would have to undoubtedly genuine documents, a security would be given, not at present possessed.

From the peculiar nature of mining property, it becomes the more necessary that some plan of this kind should be adopted, for mines, although abandoned at one time from want of capital, power of machinery, or the low price of ores, may at a subsequent period be highly valuable. This is apparent in many instances, where the rapid strides of science in the application of steam power and improvements in machinery are brought into action, or as in the case of the prices of metals—iron and lead having risen from a comparatively ruinous price to one highly remunerative. To enable, then, the capitalist to acquire the requisite information to guide him in his operations, it is clear that a course such as we recommend should be adopted; and it will be our province on another occasion to illustrate, by instances of recent date, the necessity, as well as paramount importance, of the subject being maturely considered.

The excitement of the public mind, which has given rise to such numerous speculations within the last year or two, having at length greatly subsided, and attention being now directed to the merits of the several undertakings in which capital has been embarked, it is incumbent on the Shareholders to investigate and determine on the course which should be pursued in those instances where the management has devolved on parties incompetent, or where the Shareholders have become the dupes of projectors whose only object was the disposal of the Sett they had acquired, and who were otherwise careless of the success of the adventure.

That the necessity of some steps being taken to satisfy the Shareholders at large, is considered by others as well as ourselves. The letters of correspondents, which have already appeared, with the communications and suggestions of others, render fully evident, and the main question is—How is this to be accomplished? It has been suggested, and we think properly, that those Shareholders who are interested as Scrip-holders in the several undertakings which are supposed to rest on dubious grounds, should subscribe the means of employing competent practical mining agents to inspect and report upon the different mines, for the working of which so many Companies have been formed within the past two years. The object of a survey of this nature should not be confined merely to the mode in which the mine has been worked, and the application of the funds placed at the disposal of the Directors, but to the present state of the mine, the mode of management in Cornwall, the system observed with the accounts, the prices paid for materials, the competency of the agents employed, and more particularly to the prospects it holds out of realising to the Adventurers returns for the capital they may hereafter be called upon to advance, with an approximate estimate of such amount, with report on the course which should be adopted, and recommendations or suggestions for the future management, so as to secure a perfect control, or for the abandonment of the undertaking, if considered hopeless.

That there are many difficulties in the way of accomplishing this we must admit, and that no one individual would either undertake or be competent to the task is self-evident—many interests have to be contended with—many prejudices to be overcome—while the difficulty of obtaining three or four men who stand high for character and ability as mining agents, who would be at liberty to survey and make a report of this nature, is one, we fear, that is not easily to be overcome. The first step, however, is to subscribe the means; and to effect this it behoves those who have large sums of money invested in Scrip Companies to communicate with each other, and to nominate a Provisional Committee, but who shall not be empowered to take upon themselves to survey and report, or in any way interfere, but whose duties shall be strictly confined to the employment of the agents, and to the application of the capital placed at their disposal.

By a plan somewhat similar to that which we have suggested, many undertakings, whose success might be considered hopeless, according to the most perfect judgment that can be formed, would be given up at once, without further waste of capital; while others, which now suffer in public estimation, merely for want of due discrimination, would rise in value, and be duly appreciated.

THE FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.

In the Foreign Market there has been a good deal of business doing. The intelligence from Madrid, announcing the forcing of the Constitution upon the Queen Regent at St. Ildefonso, has created some anxiety to the holders of Spanish securities, but owing to the fact of their having sustained a heavy depression almost daily for the last month, the effect was not so marked as might have been expected. The Active fell $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and after fluctuating considerably, left off at 30 to $\frac{1}{2}$, with the Market firm. Portuguese New Bonds opened at 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ and closed at 70. Three per Cent. Bonds 43 money, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ time. Brazilian 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$. Chilean 44 $\frac{1}{2}$. Colombian 25. Mexican 27 $\frac{1}{2}$. Danish Bonds 77. Russian 111 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 112. Dutch Stock 35 $\frac{1}{2}$, and the Fives 104 $\frac{1}{2}$. The British Funds continue firm. Consols were quoted at 91 to $\frac{1}{2}$, but rallied towards the close of business, the last prices being 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$. Exchequer Bills 10 to 12 prem. The Share Market continues dull and almost deserted.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.—Copper has again advanced since last week, 5s. per ton for Cake and Tile, and 4d. per lb. on Sheet. Other metals remain stationary, except Spelter, which has receded to 21s. per ton, in bond.

REDRUTH, AUGUST 18.—Average standard, 139s. 17s.; average produce, 8s.; average price, 8s. 6d.; quantity of ore, 1372; quantity of fine copper, 109 tons 16 cwt.; total amount, 11,585s. 12s.; average standard of last sale, 138s. 3s.; produce, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The three sons of the late Mr. Rothschild took their stand in the place for so many years occupied by their father on 'Change, on Wednesday afternoon, for the first time since the death of the great capitalist.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

BANK OF BIRMINGHAM.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of this company took place on Tuesday last, at Padenhurst's Royal Hotel, to receive the report of the past year's transactions, and to declare a dividend of the profits.

Mr. GREENE, chairman of the directors, in the chair.

There was a very full attendance of proprietors. The report was brief, and stated that the profits of the past year were 8270s. 5s. 2d., to which was added a premium upon shares sold of 429s. 10s., making a total of 8699s. 15s. 2d. It was then proposed that a dividend of ten per cent. be declared upon the paid up capital, which would amount to 7363s. 6s., leaving an overplus to be carried to the guarantee fund of 1331s. 9s. 2d., which would increase that fund to nearly 8000s. The proposition was unanimously carried. By the deed of settlement, the company are compelled to declare a dividend of ten per cent., if an amount sufficient has been realized by the business of the year. A discussion here arose respecting the propriety of not making in future a dividend of more than seven and a half per cent. until the guarantee fund amounted to 20,000s., instead of 10,000s. But as this subject was not regularly before the meeting, it is anticipated, from the unanimous expression of approbation which the proposition met with, that a meeting of the proprietors to discuss that subject will be shortly called. The proposition to enable proprietors to increase their number of shares to 200 was not adverted to; the present number to which a proprietor is restricted is 100. The report stated that the Chancery suit between the bank and Mr. Lovell had been satisfactorily arranged.

WALSALL AND SOUTH-STAFFORDSHIRE BANKING COMPANY.

A meeting of this company was held on the 9th inst., at the George Inn, Walsall.

PETER POTTER, Esq., of Gornall House, in the chair.

The first business which occupied the attention of the meeting was that of allowing the shareholders the power of increasing their number of shares, which was agreed to—that any proprietor be allowed to hold 300 shares by purchase, and 100 additional by bequest; this was carried by a majority of two only. No person to hold less than five shares, or any number which is not a multiple of five. This arrangement is necessary for the purpose of voting at the general meetings. The report was read, which stated that the accounts were made up to the 30th of June. The accounts were exhibited to the meeting, and showed a profit of eight per cent. on the paid up capital. A dividend of six per cent. was declared payable on the 1st of September; the residue of the profits, including the amount received for premiums on the value of shares, forms a guarantee fund of 1100s. The shareholders were so perfectly satisfied with the exertions of the manager and the three directors, that they voted fifty shares to each at par. Universal satisfaction was given by the manner in which the balance sheet was drawn up, and we think that if all other joint stock banking companies were to exhibit at their annual general meetings as plain a statement of assets and liabilities as was shown at this meeting, it would not only be more satisfactory to the proprietors at large, but would tend to increase public confidence in these establishments.

STOURBRIDGE AND KIDDERMINSTER BANKING COMPANY.

The accounts of this company, for the past year, which were balanced up to the 30th of June, and have since been audited by the directors, shew, after paying all current expenses, a clear surplus profit of 5024s. 1s. 3d., being about fifteen per cent. per annum on the paid up capital; the directors, therefore, recommended that a dividend at the rate of eight per cent. per annum be declared, and that the balance, after payment of the dividend, amounting to 2309s. 1s. 3d., be carried to the guarantee fund account, which fund will then stand as follows:—Surplus, last year, 1360s. 3s. 3d.; interest on ditto, at three per cent., 40s. 16s.; surplus, this year, 2309s. 1s. 3d.; premiums received on shares, 19,792s. 10s.—Total, 23,502s. 10s. 6d. Such a result, in the short period of two years, must be highly gratifying to the proprietors, both as regards the position of the company, and as affording the best evidence of the estimation in which its shares are held by the public, as a safe and profitable investment. The directors report that they do not hold a single unpaid bill; a fact which evinces the general sound state of the business of the district, and the caution exercised in the management of the bank. A second annual general meeting of the proprietors was held on the 1st inst., when this report was confirmed, and William Orme and Thomas Wright, Esqrs., were, at the same time, re-elected directors for the ensuing year.

GRAND CONNEXION RAILWAY.

On Monday last, a meeting of shareholders in this undertaking, residing in Kidderminster, was held at the Lion Hotel Assembly Room, to meet the surveyor and a deputation from the Worcester committee.

GEORGE HOOMAN, Esq., in the chair.

The plan and specifications were then laid before the meeting, and J. W. Lea, Esq., Edwin Lees, Esq., and Mr. Twynan, surveyor, (a deputation from the Worcester committee), stated, that as an impression had got abroad that it was intended to leave the town of Kidderminster out of the line, it had been deemed advisable to call the present meeting, that any erroneous impression might be removed, and the state of the case clearly understood. They then explained to the meeting that it was the anxious desire of the committee to be regulated as far as possible by the opinions of the Kidderminster shareholders, and they would cheerfully abide by their decision. The plans were then inspected, and a long conversation took place on the advantages and disadvantages likely to accrue from the contemplated deviation, in which Thomas Pardoe, Esq., W. Boycott, Esq., G. Hooman, Esq., T. Hallen, Esq., W. Talbot, Esq., Mr. Hiles, and other gentlemen, took part; and an unanimous opinion prevailed that it was desirable, for the interest of the shareholders at large, that the original line should be adhered to. A resolution was then unanimously passed, that "they fully approve of such line; and believing that the interests of Kidderminster and its neighbourhood will be materially benefited thereby, they pledge themselves to give their utmost support to such line." It was also resolved, that "a deputation from the committee and shareholders of Kidderminster should wait upon their lord high steward, Lord Foley, with a representation of the great advantages they consider would arise to that town from the adoption of such a line, and respectfully request his co-operation with them in its support." The thanks of the meeting were then given to the deputation and the chairman.

NOTTINGHAM AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE BANKING COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of proprietors, held on Monday week, a dividend after the rate of seven and a half per cent. upon the paid up capital was declared. Mr. Watson was elected a director, in lieu of Mr. Wood, who retires. The chair was filled by Mr. Unwin, a county magistrate.

BRUSSELS AND ANTWERP RAILWAY.

The line from Brussels to Mechlin was opened in May, 1835, and that to Antwerp, which completes the undertaking, on the 1st of May of the present year. The cost of the whole line, including the purchase of land, with locomotive engines and carriages, was, in round numbers, 179,000s. The expense on the line to Mechlin, for the first year, was 7350s. The sum received was 14,376s.; and the clear profit, after charging five per cent. as interest on the capital, was three and a half per cent. The number of passengers during the first year was 563,000. During the month of May last, when the whole line was open, the number of passengers was 101,000, and the sum received was 4133s. According to an estimate prepared of the charges and income, from May, 1836, to May, 1837, profit of eleven per cent. was anticipated on the invested capital, in addition to the ordinary interest of five per cent. The average duration of the passage from Brussels to Mechlin, thirteen miles, is from thirty to thirty-five minutes, including stoppages; that from Brussels to Antwerp, twenty-seven miles, is from one hour twenty-five minutes to one hour forty-five minutes, including stoppages. The speed originally calculated was two hours. The fare in the coaches is 3s.; in the waggons, 1s. Before the opening of the railway, from fifteen to twenty diligences ran between Brussels and Antwerp, carrying a yearly average of 80,000 passengers, at from 2s. 6d. to 4s. each; these have entirely ceased to run, as well as the canal boats, except a few for the conveyance of goods, for which the railway has not yet been employed.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

NORTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY.

Wheal Thomas, August 13.—Since my last report this mine is improved, both in the bottom and eight fathom levels. The bottom level produces lead from both ends. The eight fathom level end west yields good stones of lead. No alteration in the seventeen fathom level.

Wheal Hope.—In the bottom level the lode is improved within the last few days. The levels above are much the same as when I last reported. I have weighed in this day eleven tons seven cwt. of lead, and from present appearances our quantity is likely to increase. The water-wheel keeps out the water from Wheal Thomas very well, and the steam-engine is working very steady.

JAMES STEPHENS, Sen.

NORTH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

August 15.—Stopping a bottom west of Letcher's shaft; here the lode is large, and paying well for stopping. Sinking a shaft in the bottom of the thirty; here the lode is large; though not rich, it has a very good appearance. Driving the thirty east from Letcher's shaft; the lode is of a good size, producing a small quantity of yellow ore. Driving the sixteen north from Little Whim-shaft, in a fine killas ground—not cut any lode as yet. Barkle's shaft is down to water, and cannot sink any deeper until the twenty-four fathom level is under it. Sinking Knight's shaft under the twelve; the lode continues its size, with a small quantity of ore. Driving the ten west from Williams's on the great lode; here the lode is of a promising appearance, producing a little ore. Driving the new eastward on the gozran branches; these branches we consider are fallen together, and has formed a lode of the most promising appearance. We are driving east in the twenty-four from John's a large lode, and a small quantity of yellow ore. At this time our pitches are looking favourable, and the tributaries are doing well.

THOMAS TIPPETT.

WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

August 15.—I have to inform you the lode in the new shaft, in Broad Meadow, continues about two feet and a half big, and quite as good as last reported, in which shaft we are down about eight fathoms, ground favourable. The lode in the adit end west is about twenty inches wide, with carbonate of iron, lead, and silver. We cannot, for the present, do any thing in the bottom levels, the water being still up to the back of the twenty.

J. PARROTT.

WHEAL SISTERS MINING COMPANY.

August 15.—There is no alteration in the appearance of the lode at the ten fathom level since my last communication. In the adit end the lode is about twenty inches big, still of a very promising description. The silver leader in the back of the adit is not quite so rich as last reported, though the indications hold good.

J. PARROTT.

EAST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

August 15.—Since my last report of this mine there has been sunk about eight feet in the new engine-shaft, and we are advanced about four feet in the cross-cut south of the East Cornwall (or Well) lode to intersect the new engine-shaft. We have also sunk about seven feet below the shallow level in Bennett's shaft. The adit end east on the Well lode, together with the Wheal Brothers lode, are for the present abandoned, until the new engine-shaft and Bennett's shaft be holed for the purposes of ventilation, &c.

J. PARROTT.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

August 15.—I beg to inform you that we have had no alteration worthy of noticing since last week's communication. In the winze below the thirty-five fathom level the lode still continues very good, and the workings generally are going on satisfactory.

J. LANE.

POLBREEN MINING COMPANY.

August 13.—Since our last report we have put two pair of tributaries at Wheal Harriet, one in the bottom of the deep adit, and the other in the back; the lode looks at present very kindly for tin. In cutting the western platt at Vice's shaft we have met with the main cross-course, about three wide, composed chiefly of spar and mundie. With the exception of the above remarks nothing new whatever has taken place.

JAMES JAMES.

BORINGDON PARK MINING COMPANY.

August 11.—I am much pleased to inform you that the lode in the adit level east is a very promising one, with the strongest indications of a successful result.

J. MALACHY.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY.

Great Wheal Venture, August 15.—We have cut under Fagan's lode at the twenty-two fathom level about two feet; it has a promising appearance, and is producing tolerably good work. This lode so far is much improved from the twelve to the twenty-two fathom level; most likely we shall ascertain its size this week, and I hope give equally as favourable account of its quality; the cauter lode is improved since my last report. All other places remain much the same in appearance as last week reported.

JOHN BRAY.

ENGLISH MINING COMPANY.

August 16.—The only news to communicate beyond that contained in the setting reports of last week, is the fact of a very considerable improvement in several pitches, particularly in the vicinity of Goyen's shaft.

H. HUMPHRIES.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINING COMPANY.

August 15.—We are clearing the twenty-seven fathom level in the south part of the mines, which we have reason to believe will enable us to add to our returns from that part of the concern. The railroad at the sixty-five fathom level is nearly completed to an extent which will enable us to get a considerable quantity of work to the shaft from the pitches about that level. We have now eleven pitches at work; most of them are turning out well, and the tributaries are working with spirit. Immediately on the completion of the crushing-machine, we shall be able to commence our sales of ores with considerable quantities.

THOMAS PETHERICK.

NEW SOUTH HOVE MINING COMPANY.

Tinnil, August 13.—Deacon's shaft has been sunk six feet three inches during this week—the ground favourable, but the water very quick, producing about 700 gallons per hour: we shall be obliged to get larger buckets, and to keep two horses constantly at work to prevent it increasing on us. The lode in the shaft is one foot ten inches thick, containing mundie, white iron, and flucan, with spots of lead. We are getting in course to drive on the South Hove lode. The deep adit has been driven ten feet. Since my last the ground more favourable.

J. BLEWETT.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINING COMPANY.

August 13.—We have commenced driving the cross-cut north at the fifteen fathom level towards the lode, and expect to cut the same in the course of three or four weeks. Next week we shall begin to sink a winze at the adit on the course of the lode down to the fifteen fathom level, for the purpose of letting down air to drive east and west on it. We hope soon to have our sinking-lift home from the foundry, and shall commence sinking our engine-shaft again very shortly. Our engine continues to work very well.

RICHARD TRELEASE.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

August 15.—There is no alteration in driving the forty-five fathom level north of the engine-shaft to cut the north lode, nor in driving on the south lode at the thirty-five fathom level: our proceedings here have been delayed, the engine having been partially idle, owing to the drought depriving us of the required quantity of condensing water to work her; this difficulty will be obviated in the course of a few days, as we are putting in a small lift for raising water from the adit level to the surface for that purpose. We have resumed the sinking of Georgiana shaft below the seventy fathom level, where the lode is large and promising, containing spots of lead and copper ores. The lode, in driving the adit level west of Stainby's shaft, is more promising than for some time past. According to your instructions, we have commenced dressing the stuff from the stulls; but owing to the scarcity of surface-water and labourers for the purpose, our progress is unavoidably slow.

WM. PETHERICK.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

August 15.—We have this day sampled a good parcel of copper ores, computed sixty tons, and to-morrow we shall sell about three tons of tin of good quality (not eight or nine tons, instead of 8000 or 9000 lbs., as erroneously copied into the *Mining Journal* of the 6th instant). Want of surface-water for dressing the tin-stuff, owing to the present dry state of the weather, prevents our sending a larger quantity into the market. Twentieth south lode, at the fifteen fathom level west of Roberts's shaft, though in the immediate vicinity of a cross-course, and consequently disordered, produces very good stones of tin; the lode, we expect shortly, will be again regular and productive. Our erections at Orchard are proceeding as rapidly as the supplies of castings for the engine and machinery at surface and the pit-work will admit of.

WM. PETHERICK.

REDRUTH UNITED MINING COMPANY.

Aug. 15.—The lode in the forty-four fathom level, east and west of the engine-shaft, is large, with a small quantity of tin ores in each. The lode in the rise, west of Cock's shaft, is about three and a half feet wide, not rich. The lode in Gooding's shaft is about four feet wide, producing a small quantity of tin ores. We have no lode in the winze under the twelve fathom level, east of Gooding's shaft, or in the rise of the back of the twenty-two fathom level, against the said winze. Here we hope to communicate in the course of this month. We are preparing our tin stuff, and shall sample on Monday, the 29th inst., about 3000 sacks. At Buckett's, the lode in Buller's

shaft is about one foot wide, producing good stones of copper ores. Continuing to clear the twelve and twenty fathom levels, west of the said shaft. The branch in the adit level is just as I stated in my last. At Cljib, the lode in the twenty fathom level east is about one and a half foot wide, with copper ores in it, though not rich. In the twenty fathom level west, at present the tin lode is destroyed by the copper lode; the latter in the end is one foot wide, composed principally of spar and mundie.

R. GOLDSWORTHY.

ALBION MINING COMPANY.

Aug. 16.—After a minute survey of the underground department in these mines to-day, I would beg to observe the lode in the sixty east, on the cauter, assumes a more promising character at this time than for some time past; it is producing a little ore at present. Beside the above remark, I see no alteration worthy of notice since my report of last week. Nicholson's shaft is sunk from surface about three fathoms four feet; ground rather hard. Since I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Ashton and Mr. Nicholson at the mine, I have ascertained the levels behind the dressing-floors, and find we can put up a twenty-five feet wheel or less; but should we put up a twenty-five feet one, we should be able to crush and stamp the ores, which will be a great saving in the dressing department. I have consulted the engineer about the expense of castings for the crusher; he said, independent of the stamps, the cost would be about 200. I suppose we can get a new crusher and stamps, including every expense, for about 600, which I would recommend the board to have.

JOHN MIDDLETON.

HAYLE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

Aug. 15.—Our prospects at Trevidgia mine are still cheering. In a winze from the ten fathom level, on Lyon's lode, we have a good branch of tin ore, one foot wide; and in the same level east, Griffiths' lode is eighteen inches wide; good work for tin. We are clearing and repairing Wheal Richard's shaft, on Wood's lode, in order to get to the old bottoms, which, reports say, were left off in a good condition, and which we shall be able to prove by our twenty fathom level from Wood's shaft. At Busworgie mine, Ellward's lode in the twenty-six fathom level is considerably improved for eighteen inches wide; it is worth about 10s. per barrow, and the whole lode seems to be more settled under the strong layer of spar which we had in sinking Ellward's and Hunt's shafts, and so disordered the lode for several fathoms. At this mine, Hayle Consols, we are sinking Harrison's shaft at a good rate, and the engine works admirably.

J. TREBILCOCK.

FERRAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

August 15.—We have but little alteration since our last report. The levels at Rose are still poor, but producing a little tin. In Wheal Hope shaft we have rather a hard bar of ground, but subject to lead; we hope to complete it to the twelve fathom level in a short time. In our south cross-cut we have a very favourable stratum of ground. During the past week we have sat a pitch in the bottom of the adit, on Goochavern north lode, at 71. per ton. We are putting our engine together as fast as possible.

JOHN WEBB.

REDMOOR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

August 15.—The lead lode at the thirty fathoms north of Johnson's shaft is from fifteen to eighteen inches wide, yielding about one ton of good silver lead ores per fathom. The lode in this level south is not quite so good as last week, the ground being a little harder. In the twenty fathom level north it is about fourteen inches wide, producing silver lead ores. The ground, in sinking Johnson's shaft below the thirty fathom level, is just as last reported. At the engine-shaft we have not yet cut Trelease's lode, though we are expecting to do so very soon. We are extending the adit north on the cross-course very satisfactorily.

WM. PETHERICK.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

August 13.—It gives me pleasure to state, that our prospects are gradually improving. Our summen are getting down with the engine-shaft, and we are extending the ten fathom level east and west in a fine looking lode, two and a half feet wide, producing good ore; and the more I see of this lode the more I am confirmed in my first opinion. I have no doubt of a successful issue. We are likewise extending at this level east and west of Williamson's shaft, but being on the north part of the lode, we must extend a few fathoms before we fall in with the leading part; and I have every reason to expect a favourable result. In each of these levels the men have extended about two fathoms; and in a few months I hope to have a thoroughfare at this level from one shaft to the other, and no doubt have good tributaries' ground. In Wheal Shauger shaft the ground is rather hard, but I expect soon to fall in with the capels of the lode. In Wheal Christie we have, in sinking, good killas ground, and the men have sunk about seven feet. Our engine continues to work well, burning about nine bushels of coals in twenty-four hours.

W. SINCOCK.

ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY.

August 15.—Campbell's shaft and the levels east of the engine-shaft from the twenty-one to the sixty fathom levels are at present hard, but though hard, they save present and future expense of timber; and the tin ground at the fifty fathom level, on the north part of the south lode, has improved in the quantity of tin which it produces.

SAMUEL ROBINS.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY.

Wheal Leeds, August 13.—New Engine Shaft.—We have at length completed this shaft to the forty fathom level, and are proceeding with cross-cutting south, and I hope in a few days to report that we have succeeded in unwatering all the working in the mine to that level.

New Western Whim-Shaft.—We are sinking this shaft under the thirty with every possible speed. I have nothing else particular to notice, or any alteration to report, since my last in any of the other workings.

C. N. BEATER.

WEST WHEAL BROTHERS MINING COMPANY.

August 13.—The few feet we have seen of the silver lode since it was intersected in Lowe's shaft looks very promising; it continues about two feet wide, with stones of white iron, impregnated with silver. There is not a regular branch or leader, as I think, from the appearance of the twenty fathom level, it inclines east; therefore if it continues down, it is probable we shall meet with it in extending the thirty a few fathoms east, which shall be prosecuted as fast as possible when we are in a situation to commence driving, which cannot be the case before the preparatory work is done—that I expect will take two or three weeks longer. The winze under the twenty has been sunk six feet; the lode from sixteen to eighteen inches wide; as the leader inclines east going down, I expect the communication will be effected by the time we are prepared to drive the thirty east and west. The copper lode at Henrietta is just as last reported; the shaft is down to the bottom of the intended cross-cut. Having a fork to make, and sundry other jobs preparatory to sending the whim-kibbles to the bottom, I hope we shall be ready to commence driving towards the lode in another week. I expect it will take to the end of October to cut the lode; it is about twelve fathoms cross-cut, and I calculate 80. per fathom. Eight men ought to do that work to get wages in the time, and pay their costs.

JAMES CARPENTER.

ROYAL POLBROU CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

August 15.—In the present report which I now hand you, I beg to state that this mine never looked so promising as at the present period since she has been in the hands of the present adventurers. In our bottom level west of Alder's we have gone through a course of tin fourteen feet wide, which produces on an average 1500 weight of black tin in the hundred sacks, each containing nine gallons only. Four men have actually broken upwards of 10000. worth of tin, which is drawn to the surface and assayed, in working on the lode twenty-seven days. The better part of the lode, I am happy to say, throughout the length of the driving, was going down in the bottom of the level. This course of tin is on the Great South Hove lode, directly below the old miners bottoms, nothing having been done below it in this part of the mine: this, of course, makes the discovery the more valuable, there now being a great probability of its proving a lasting as well as rich course of tin. When calculating on the immense width of the lode and the rich quality of the tin, with the speed with which it can be broken and sent to the surface, I do not hesitate to say that it is the most valuable course of tin that I have seen in this country. We are at present bringing on a level from our engine-shaft (thirty-seven fathoms below the surface) as fast as possible, but I am sorry to say that our engine-shaft could not be worse situated for facilitating the effectual working of the mine: however, we have one partial remedy which we intend forthwith to put into practice, and are preparing for it at present, viz. attaching flat-rods from our engine to Alder's shaft, and sinking it instead of our present sump; by doing which we shall get levels under this valuable course of tin at least three years sooner. In the western part of our mine we have succeeded in throwing open a great quantity of valuable tin ground, from which we are now raising considerable quantities of tin stuff, and could be doing far more if a greater number of tributaries could be obtained; notwithstanding we have offered every inducement, yet our number does not increase as fast as we could wish. This scarcity of tributaries we attribute in a great measure to the high price of metals. Tributaries are generally men of speculation, and fond of liberty; and at the present day can obtain sets of small and shallow mines, and work uncontrolled. A small portion of tin at present prices will allow fair wages, where there is no water charge or tribute to pay, except dues, which in many places are easy, the proper owners not being known. It may be thought strange, when we state that we have sufficient ground open in this mine to employ 150 tributaries more than we now have, by which our sales might be nearly, if not more than double, while our monthly expenditure, viz. materials, water charges, &c., would not exceed the present very considerably, and at the same time our accounts will show our general costs are decreasing. This proves at once that the shareholders have in this mine a valuable property, but must wait patiently a little time until those late mining bubbles burst,

which may fairly be anticipated at no distant period. Our new boiler for the stamps is completed, and in its place, but not working, and our machinery throughout the mine is going on well at present.

J. BENNETT.

UNITED HILLS MINING COMPANY.

August 16.—Diagonal shaft from surface.—This is not yet taken. Adit level.—In driving east at this level the lode is about three feet wide, producing some stones of ore; the pitch in the back-over still continues very good. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is three feet wide, two feet very good ore. We expect to communicate this to the ten fathom level in a few days. The lode in the ten fathom level west of James is two feet wide, producing some ore, with a promising appearance. In the winze sinking east of Diagonal shaft the lode is two feet wide, producing ore of a fair quality; also the pitches in the back of this level. At eleven fathom level, the ground is improved for driving since last week; the lode is producing but very little ore. The lode in the western end of twenty fathom level and the stopes in the back-over is from two to three feet wide, good ore; the winze in the bottom of this level does not look quite as good as when we commenced sinking. In the eastern end of this level the lode is improved for ore in size and quality. The lode, in the winze sinking below this level, is large, but coarse in quality. We can report no alteration in the pitches at this level since our last. The lode in this winze is two and a half feet wide, intersected with ore throughout of a low quality. Twenty-seven fathom level.—In this winze the lode is five feet wide, with ore throughout, but no regular leader. Thirty fathom level.—In driving this level east, the lode is about two feet wide, but poor for ore at present. Thirty-six fathom level.—East of Turton's shaft the lode is from two to three feet wide, producing some stones of ore, but generally coarse. The ground in the cross-cut north of Turton's shaft is favourable for driving. We have this day sampled 327 tons of copper ore. Owing to the breaking of the crushing-machine and scarcity of water, about 130 tons of ore could not be prepared for sampling.

C. PENROSE.

BRITISH COPPER MINING COMPANY.

Great Wheal Charlotte, August 17.—The lode in the twenty-two fathom level end west is at present poor, but the ground is of the most promising description. The lode in the back of the fifty-two fathom level west is improved, and is from six to eight feet, yielding on an average from two to three tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the back of the fifty-two east is from four to five feet wide, and also yielding from two to three tons per fathom. The lode in the back and bottom of the forty-two fathom level west is six feet wide, producing upwards of three tons of ore per fathom. We shall not work the back of the forty-two east until the winze be holed to the fifty-two fathom level, when we shall have sufficient air to work them, and I hope to be able to increase our monthly returns.

JAMES STEPHENS.

FOREIGN MINES.

IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.

Workings from the 19th to the 28th May, 9 days, stamps, 14 lbs. 3 oz. 13 dwt. 7 grs.—19 lbs. 4 oz. 19 dwt. 9 grs. Produce from the 1st January to the 28th May, 610 lbs. 7 oz. 9 dwt. 5 grs.

Rio de Janeiro, June 9, 1836.—We wait upon you with duplicate of our few lines of the 3rd inst., per Larch, and now enclose second copies of correspondence, omitted with our last. The *William* has arrived from London. The duty question has not yet come before the House of Deputies, but we are sure of its being offered for discussion within a few days. A strong opposition being made to the Government, a great deal of argument takes place on every question, which has had the effect of retarding the business of the House. We continue to urge Dr. Heiar, and believe that he is using every effort to ensure success. The *Goldfish* packet only awaits the arrival of the *Spider* from Buenos Ayres.

NAYLOR, BROTHERS, AND CO.

Gongo Soco, May 24.—I beg to confirm my last respects of the 10th inst., of which a duplicate is herewith. I beg now to report, that the day after the date of my last despatch I received a letter from Mr. Hoshader, the amalgamator at Morro Velho, informing me that the experiment having been completed "at night" (which was the case, as I insisted it to take place before I left Morro Velho), he had found the next morning a quantity of jaeting mixed with quicksilver, which, on being washed, had produced forty-five grains of amalgam, from which he had extracted eighteen and a half grains of gold, which he sent to me with his letter; these eighteen and a half grains, added to the three and a half grains mentioned in my last letter, would give a result of twenty-two grains of gold extracted from forty-seven pounds of jaeting, giving for each ton of such jaeting, contained in the Tabuleiro tank, or flowing hourly from the Gongo mine, 1048 grains of gold. I doubt, however, the correctness of this experiment, as I fear some of the Morro Velho gold must have got mixed with the amalgam; but for want of a touchstone to assay the carat of the gold, we have no means of clearing up this point at this moment. The next experiment we make shall be more carefully conducted, and upon a larger scale, enough having been shown by this first trial to render the question worth pursuing. I am continuing the experiments for our stamping operations, alluded to in my last, and I expect that these experiments will lead to some interesting results.

Captain Tregoning continues to press the erection of the twenty-four-head stamps, referred to in my letter of the 20th April; and I have nearly consented to the measure, which is approved of by all the other captains, and could be carried into effect without any great expense. The situation of these stamps being under the windows of the captain's room, is particularly eligible for the facility of superintendence, and has the advantage also that they can be supplied by the jaeting immediately on its coming out of the shaft, without the necessity of cartage or carriage. This would enable us to dispense with many horses and many hands (negroes), the latter of which could be more usefully employed in raising an increased quantity of stamping ores from underground.

I must not omit to add, that we will give Mr. Tulloch's washing-machine a fair trial at the Tabuleiro experiments; and I would also suggest that you should obtain the best information as to the use of the Mexican amalgamating arrastre, and transmit that information to me, with a correct model. That information can be best obtained at any of the Mexican mining offices, or at the office of the Colombian Mining Association. From the reports of the latter association you can see a series of very interesting experiments made on the reduction of gold ores at Marmato, by Mr. Boussingault, showing the low figure to which he had succeeded in bringing the loss of gold. I believe, however, that the Mexican arrastre has brought that loss to zero. In referring to the instructions with which you furnished me at my departure from England, and which I received at Falmouth, on the 6th December, I believe I have carried into effect, or put into a train of being carried into effect, all the orders therein given; that I have communicated to the establishment all the instructions therein contained which it imported them to be made acquainted with; and that I have obtained and transmitted to you, or commenced inquiries to obtain and transmit all the information that you require. Such of the latter as has not yet been furnished will be transmitted in my letter of the 29th inst., before which day I shall give notice, that all inquiries made must be answered for your information.

On that occasion I shall enlarge upon the subject, and shall explain for your approval the system adopted for receiving reports and requisitions. I have not been hasty in proceeding to these inquiries, or to collect the information, or in making new regulations, believing that in matters of business, as I have always found it, a knowledge of local circumstances and individuals is a great assistance towards the adoption of just conclusions.

G. V. DUVAL.

BRAZILIAN MINING COMPANY.

Cata Branca Mine.—San Antonio, May 30.—I beg to enclose you a duplicate of my last letter, under date the 24th inst., since when nothing new has occurred. Agreeably with what I therein stated, Mr. Cox started for Rio this morning, taking with him four parcels of gold, weighing 121 marks 3 oz. 3 dwt. 69 grs. Portuguese, or 74 lbs. 8 oz. 19 dwt. 15 grs. Troy, being exclusive of the duty, the gold extracted from the 28th February to 28th May, both days inclusive. Herewith is gold report from 22d to 28th inst., both days inclusive.

Gold return from 22d to 28th May, both days inclusive—5 lbs. 10 oz. 13 dwt. 4 grs.

Rio, June 9.—We have to inform you that to-day the gold from Cata Branca reached us (the quantity between 74 and 75 lbs. Troy), and we shall early next week embark it in the *Goldfish* packet, Lieut. Collier, for Falmouth. The miners, &c. under Captain Williams have been delayed till now, waiting the arrival of the officer from Cata Branca, who brought the gold, and who is to conduct them up the country; their stay here will now be very limited, having little to detain them; their luggage has already gone on before them.

MACKAY, MILLER, AND CO.

NEW DISCOVERY.—We have seen this week at Leeds a specimen of bleached flax, prepared by Mr. Harwood, chemist, of York, which appears to us as presenting a decided improvement in the manufacture of that article. It has created a great sensation amongst the manufacturers, and has been taken for silk. It is capable of being manufactured into the finest thread for the construction of veils, lace, cambric, and which will supersede those articles of French manufacture. The texture is most beautiful—we never saw any thing equal to it; and we have no doubt that, if properly brought into notice, the discovery will prove a national benefit, and introduce quite a revolution in those articles of trade.—*Domestic Chronicle.*

A WATCH OF STEEL.—A weaver in Dundee has in his possession a watch made by a weaver of the name of Ramsay, about twenty years ago, entirely of steel, except a few of the bushes and the cases, which are silver.—*Universal Magazine.*

ON A NEW SYSTEM OF MANUFACTURING.

BY CHARLES BARBAGE, ESQ., LUCASIAN PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

A most erroneous and unfortunate opinion prevails amongst workmen in many manufacturing countries, that their own interest and that of their employers are at variance. The consequences are—that valuable machinery is sometimes neglected, and even privately injured—that new improvements, introduced by the masters, do not receive a fair trial—and that the talents and observations of the workmen are not directed to the improvement of the processes in which they are employed. This error is, perhaps, most prevalent where the establishment of manufactories has been of recent origin, and where the number of persons employed in them is not very large: thus, in some of the Prussian provinces on the Rhine it prevails to a much greater extent than in Lancashire. Perhaps its diminished prevalence in our own manufacturing districts arises partly from the superior information spread amongst the workmen; and partly from the frequent example of persons, who by good conduct and an attention to the interests of their employers for a series of years, have become foremen, or who have ultimately been admitted into advantageous partnerships. Convinced as I am, from my own observation, that the prosperity and success of the master manufacturer is essential to the welfare of the workman, I am yet compelled to admit that this connexion is, in many cases, too remote to be always understood by the latter: and whilst it is perfectly true that workmen, as a class, derive advantage from the prosperity of their employers, I do not think that each individual partakes of that advantage exactly in proportion to the extent to which he contributes towards it; nor do I perceive that the resulting advantage is as immediate as it might become under a different system.

It would be of great importance, if in every large establishment the mode of payment could be so arranged, that every person employed should derive advantage from the success of the whole; and that the profits of each individual should advance, as the factory itself produced profit, without the necessity of making any change in the wages. This is by no means easy to effect, particularly amongst that class whose daily labour procures for them their daily food. The system which has long been pursued in working the Cornish mines, although not exactly fulfilling these conditions, yet possesses advantages which make it worthy of attention, as having nearly approached towards them, and as tending to render fully effective the faculties of all who are engaged in it. I am the more strongly induced to place before the reader a short sketch of this system, because its similarity to that which I shall afterwards recommend for trial, will perhaps remove some objections to the latter, and may also furnish some valuable hints for conducting any experiment which might be undertaken.

In the mines of Cornwall almost the whole of the operations, both above and below ground, are contracted for. The manner of making the contract is nearly as follows:—At the end of every two months, the work which it is proposed to carry on during the next period is marked out. It is of three kinds:—

Tutwork—Which consists in sinking shafts, driving levels, and making excavations: this is paid for by the fathom in depth, or in length, or by the cubic fathom.

Tribute—Which is payment for raising and dressing the ore, by means of a certain part of its value when rendered merchantable. It is this mode of payment which produces such admirable effects. The miners, who are to be paid in proportion to the richness of the vein, and the quantity of metal extracted from it, naturally become quick-sighted in the discovery of ore, and in estimating its value; and it is their interest to avail themselves of every improvement that can bring it more cheaply to market.

Dressing—The "tributers," who dig and dress the ore, can seldom afford to dress the coarser parts of what they raise, at their contract price; this portion, therefore, is again let out to other persons, who agree to dress it at an advanced price.

The lots of ore to be dressed, and the works to be carried on, having been marked out some days before, and having been examined by the men, a kind of auction is held by the captains of the mine, in which each lot is put up, and bid for by different gangs of men. The work is then offered, at a price usually below that bid at the auction, to the lowest bidder, who rarely declines it at the rate proposed. The *tribute* is a certain sum out of every twenty shillings worth of ore raised, and may vary from threepence to fourteen or fifteen shillings. The rate of earnings in tribute is very uncertain: if a vein, which was poor when taken, becomes rich, the men earn money rapidly; and instances have occurred in which each miner of a gang has gained a hundred pounds in the two months. These extraordinary cases are, perhaps, of more advantage to the owners of the mine than even to the men; for whilst the skill and industry of the workmen are greatly stimulated, the owner himself always derives still greater advantage from the improvement of the vein. This system has been introduced, by Mr. Taylor, into the lead mines of Flintshire, into those at Skipton, in Yorkshire, and into some of the copper mines of Cumberland; and it is desirable that it should become general, because no other mode of payment affords to the workmen a measure of success so directly proportioned to the industry, the integrity, and the talent, which they exert.

I shall now present the outline of a system which appears to me to be pregnant with the most important results, both to the class of workmen and to the country at large; and which, if acted upon, would, in my opinion, permanently raise the working classes, and greatly extend the manufacturing system.

The general principles on which the proposed system is founded, are—

1. That a considerable part of the wages received by each person employed should depend on the profits made by the establishment; and

2. That every person connected with it should derive more advantage from applying any improvement he might discover, to the factory in which he is employed, than he could by any other course.

It would be difficult to prevail on the large capitalist to enter upon any system which would change the division of the profits arising from the employment of his capital in setting skill and labour in action; any alteration, therefore, must be expected rather from the small capitalist, or from the higher class of workmen, who combine the two characters; and to these latter classes, whose welfare will be first affected, the change is most important. I shall, therefore, first point out the course to be pursued in making the experiment; and then, taking a particular branch of trade as an illustration, I shall examine the merits and defects of the proposed system as applied to it.

Let us suppose, in some large manufacturing town, ten or twelve of the most intelligent and skilful workmen to unite, whose characters for sobriety and steadiness are good, and are well known among their own class. Such persons will each possess some small portion of capital; and let them join with one or two others who have raised themselves into the class of small master manufacturers, and therefore possess rather a larger portion of capital. Let these persons, after well considering the subject, agree to establish a manufactory of fire-irons and fenders; and let us suppose that each of the ten workmen can command forty pounds, and each of the small capitalists possesses two hundred pounds; thus they have a capital of 800l. with which to commence business; and for the sake of simplifying, let us further suppose the labour of each of these twelve persons to be worth two pounds a week. One portion of their capital will be expended in procuring the tools necessary for their trade, which we shall take at 400l., and this must be considered as their fixed capital. The remaining 400l. must be employed as circulating capital, in purchasing the iron with which their articles are made, in paying the rent of their workshops, and in supporting themselves and their families until some portion of it is replaced by the sale of the goods produced.

Now the first question to be settled is, what proportion of the profit should be allowed for the use of capital, and what for skill and labour? It does not seem possible to decide this question by any abstract reasoning: if the capital supplied by each partner is equal, all difficulty will be removed; if otherwise, the proportion must be left to find its level, and will be discovered by experience; and it is probable that it will fluctuate much. Let us suppose it to be agreed that the capital of 800l. shall receive the wages of one workman. At the end of each week every workman is to receive one pound as wages, and one pound is to be divided amongst the owners of the capital. After a few weeks the returns will begin to come in, and they will soon become nearly uniform. Accurate accounts should be kept of every expense and of all the sales; and at the end of each week the profit should be divided. A certain portion should be laid aside as a reserved fund, another portion for repair of the tools, and the remainder being divided into thirteen parts, one of these parts would be divided amongst the capitalists and one belong to each workman. Thus each man would, in ordinary circumstances, make up his usual wages of two pounds weekly. If the factory went on prosperously the wages of the men would increase; if the sales fell off they would be diminished. It is important that every person employed in the establishment, whatever might be the amount paid for his services, whether he act as labourer or porter, as the clerk who keeps the accounts, or as book-keeper employed for a few hours once a week to superintend them, should receive one half of what his service is worth in fixed salary, the other part varying with the success of the undertaking.

In such a factory, of course, division of labour would be introduced; some of the workmen would be constantly employed in forging the fire-irons, others in polishing them, others in piercing and forming the fenders. It would be essential that the time occupied in each process, and also its expense, should be well ascertained; information which would soon be obtained very precisely. Now, if a workman should find a mode of shortening any of the processes, he would confer a benefit on the whole party, even if he received but a small part of the resulting profit. For the promotion of such discoveries, it would be desirable that those who make them should either receive some reward, to be determined, after a sufficient trial, by a

committee assembling periodically; or if they be of high importance, that the discoverer should receive one-half, or two-thirds, of the profit resulting from them during the next year, or some other determinate period, as might be found expedient. As the advantages of such improvements would be clear gain to the factory, it is obvious that such a share might be allowed to the inventor, that it would be for his interest rather to give the benefit of them to his partners, than to dispose of them in any other way.

The result of such arrangements in a factory would be—

1. That every person engaged in it would have a direct interest in its prosperity; since the effect of any success, or falling off, would almost immediately produce a corresponding change in his own weekly receipts.

2. Every person concerned in the factory would have an immediate interest in preventing any waste or mismanagement in all the departments.

3. The talents of all connected with it would be strongly directed to its improvement in every department.

4. None but workmen of high character and qualifications could obtain admission into such establishments; because when any additional hands were required, it would be the common interest of all to admit only the most respectable and skilful; and it would be far less easy to impose upon a dozen workmen than upon the single proprietor of a factory.

5. When any circumstance produced a glut in the market, more skill would be directed to diminishing the cost of production; and a portion of the time of the men might then be occupied in repairing and improving their tools, for which a reserved fund would pay, thus checking present, and at the same time facilitating future production.

6. Another advantage, of no small importance, would be the total removal of all real or imaginary causes for combinations. The workmen and the capitalist would so shade into each other—would so evidently have a common interest, and their difficulties and distresses would be mutually so well understood, that, instead of combining to oppress one another, the only combination which could exist would be a most powerful union between both parties to overcome their common difficulties.

One of the difficulties attending such a system is, that capitalists would at first fear to embark in it, imagining that the workmen would receive too large a share of the profits; and it is quite true that the workmen would have a larger share than at present; but, at the same time, it is presumed the effect of the whole system would be, that the total profits of the establishment being much increased, the smaller proportion allowed to the capital under this system would yet be greater in actual amount than that which results to it from the larger share in the system now existing.

It is possible that the present laws relating to partnerships might interfere with factories so conducted. If this interference could not be obviated by confining their purchases under the proposed system to ready money, it would be desirable to consider what changes in the law would be necessary to its existence;—and this furnishes another reason for entering into the question of limited partnerships.

A difficulty would occur also in discharging workmen who behaved ill, or who were not competent to their work; this would arise from their having a certain interest in the reserved fund, and, perhaps, from their possessing a certain portion of the capital employed; but without entering into detail, it may be observed, that such cases might be determined on by meetings of the whole establishment; and that if the policy of the laws favoured such establishments, it would scarcely be more difficult to enforce just regulations, than it now is to enforce some which are unjust, by means of combinations either amongst the masters or the men.

The advantage of making the payments of workmen dependent on the quantity of work done, has induced the proprietors of cotton factories to pay "the pickers" from 3d. to 6d. a week, when the pair of mules they superintend produces more than a certain number of hanks in that period. The overlooker of each room is paid according to the excess of the number of hanks produced in it above some fixed quantity; and even the manager of the mill receives rather a low fixed salary, and is paid by a bounty on the quantity produced. Some approach to this system is already practised in several trades: the mode of conducting the Cornish mines has already been alluded to; the payment to the crew of whaling ships is governed by this principle; the profits arising from fishing with nets on the south coast of England are thus divided: one-half the produce belongs to the owner of the boat and net; the other half is divided in equal portions between the persons using it, who are also bound to assist in repairing the net when injured.

PROCEEDINGS OF SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The arrangements for the (sixth) meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, are now so far completed, as to give hopes of all reasonable success in the experiment, now for the first time attempted, of assembling the collected science of Britain in a provincial city. Among other reasons which influenced the decision of the Dublin meeting in selecting Bristol as the place of concourse for 1836, we cannot doubt that the spirited and successful career of the Philosophical Institution was prominent. This was a guarantee that the members of the Association would be welcomed as men devoted to science would most desire to be; and the natural advantages of the vicinity of Bristol, its convenient geographical relations to the mining districts of Cornwall and South Wales, and the circumstance that no opportunity had previously been offered to the south-west of England to benefit by the immediate proximity of the Association, rendered it highly probable that the meeting would be well attended. Already it is certain that these anticipations will be realised: the officers of the Association, and the local committee, have been actively engaged in the work of preparation, and there is not a doubt that every department of natural science will be well represented at the Bristol meeting. What proportion of the numerous body of lovers of knowledge now enrolled in this vast Association may be present, it would be idle to conjecture, but we know that many eminent names in British science have been already registered among them, and many eminent foreigners are expected. To supply the want of collegiate establishments, by providing suitable rooms for general, sectional, and committee meetings—to provide for the location of strangers in private houses or convenient lodgings—to regulate the admission of new members—establish good but not expensive ordinaries—has been a prominent part of the duty of the local committee; and it is gratifying to know, that their solicitude on these points has been well responded to, both by public feeling and private liberality.

On arriving in Bristol, members will be enabled to obtain their tickets during any day of the week previous to the meeting by application to the Council House, in Corn-street; and we take the liberty of recommending the earliest possible application for this purpose, since it has been found exceedingly difficult, even with the best arrangements, to distribute tickets to 1200 members, so that they may proceed, without loss of time, to their several sections on Monday morning. It must be remembered, that the exertions of the general and local officers were most severely tasked to accomplish this object at Dublin, and it is therefore wisely resolved, on the present occasion, that the local members shall receive their tickets previous to the arrival of many visitors. Some other plans have been adopted to facilitate the dispatch of business.

Persons not resident in Bristol, who desire to become members, should proceed, not to the Council-House, but to a "Room of Inquiry" adjoining, where they will receive instructions how to proceed, and where all questions as to lodgings, ordinaries, houses of meeting, &c., will meet with proper attention.

The rules of admission are the same as last year, but we think it well to repeat them, for the information of all persons attending the meeting for the first time:—

Fellows and members of chartered literary and scientific societies, publishing Transactions, are entitled to become members of the Association, on subscribing an obligation to conform to its rules, and paying their subscription or composition. Office-bearers, members of council, or managing committees of philosophical institutions, and other members, recommended by such councils, are entitled in like manner to become members of the Association. Persons not so qualified may be elected members of the Association, if duly recommended and approved of by the central council. The annual subscription is 1l., paid in advance upon admission. The composition, or life subscription, is 5l.

Persons who desire to offer communications to the meeting, should inform the secretaries of the Association of their intention by letter previously, and should enclose their communications to the provisional secretary of the section to which they belong.

The following is a list of the officers for the year 1836:—

President—Marquis of Lansdowne.
Vice-Presidents—Rev. W. D. Conybeare, Mr. J. S. Harford, Dr. Prichard.
Secretaries of the Bristol Meeting—Mr. J. V. Hovenden, Dr. Daubeny.
Treasurer—Mr. G. Bingham.
General Secretaries—Mr. Baily, Rev. W. V. Harcourt.
Assistant General Secretary—Professor Phillips.
General Treasurer—Mr. John Taylor.

Provisional Secretaries of Sections.

SECTION A.—Mathematics and General Physics—Mr. F. Jerrard.
SEC. B.—Chemistry and Mineralogy—Mr. W. Herapath.
SEC. C.—Geology and Geography—Mr. W. Saunders, Mr. Stutchbury.
SEC. D.—Zoology and Botany—Dr. Riley, Mr. Rootsey.
SEC. E.—Anatomy and Medicine—Dr. Symonds.
SEC. F.—Statistics—Mr. C. R. Frapp.
SEC. G.—Mechanical Arts—Mr. Hunt, Mr. West.
The order of business will be nearly the same as at Dublin.
The sections will meet daily, from Monday to Friday, the business of each

being previously arranged by their committees. It would be of little use to particularise the places of meeting of the several sections—suffice it to say, that no efforts have been spared to render them every way commodious; they are certainly in general quite large enough for the reception of even numerous audiences; and the members' tickets will contain a plan of the situation of the rooms. The general meetings will be held in the Theatre, where free voices may be well heard, and at least 1600 comfortable seats are so contrived as to permit almost every one to see and be seen; and if the concourse should be even greater than this, a considerable space, and numerous good seats, remain in the gallery. Refreshments will be provided in the adjoining rooms.

Ladies will be admitted, by tickets, to the general evening meetings, but not to the sections—an arrangement consistent with the early plans of the Association, and which can seldom be departed from in future, owing to the great number of members who now frequent the meetings.

The ordinary is to be provided daily in the rooms of the Horticultural Society, which will easily accommodate 500 persons.

ON METALS.

(Continued from No. 51.)

LEAD, when pure, is more than eleven times heavier than water; a piece one-tenth of an inch in diameter will hold twenty-nine pounds without breaking. It has never yet been found pure in the natural state. Its ores are numerous, and occur in beds or veins in almost every mineral district in the known world, and are, perhaps, next to those of iron, the most common of metalliferous ores. Lead is found in combination with other metals, as antimony, iron, and silver, and the two earths, silica and lime. It is found mineralized by the carbonic, muriatic, phosphoric, arsenic, molybdic, and chromic acids, and with oxygen, which cause it to lose every appearance and character of lead; but many of its ores have not been analyzed. The most common of the ores of lead is by far of the greatest importance to man, because from it are principally derived the immense quantities of lead for his use. It is called galena, or sulphuret of lead. By analysis, it yields lead, sulphur, oxide of iron, and sometimes lime and silica; mostly some silver. It occurs in beds or veins in primitive or secondary mountains; most abundantly in argillaceous schists and secondary limestone, accompanied by blende and calamine, the ores of zinc; and is sometimes compact, sometimes crystallized in the cube, or regular octohedron.

COPPER, in its pure state, is about eight times heavier than water; a wire one-tenth of an inch in diameter will support two hundred and ninety-nine pounds and a half without breaking. It is a very malleable and ductile metal, of a pale red colour, with a tinge of yellow. In the natural state it occurs very pure, and its ores are very numerous; in both states it is found in almost every mineral district in the world, in beds, or more commonly in veins, in primitive and secondary mountains, accompanied by several other mineral substances, as the ores of zinc, and occasionally of lead, sometimes of tin, with quartz and fluete of lime and calcareous spar in abundance. Native or pure copper is not, however, found either in beds or veins in great quantities. That of Japan and of Brazil is alloyed by gold. A mass of native copper is said to have been found in a valley in Brazil weighing 2666 Portuguese pounds. Wherever found it is of various shapes, and sometimes crystallized in the cube and regular octohedron. Mineralized by a certain proportion of oxygen, it forms a beautiful mineral, called the red oxide of copper, which assumes a great variety of forms, all of which may be traced into the regular octohedron. With an increased proportion of oxygen it assumes a black hue, and is mostly pulverulent. Copper is found combined with iron and arsenic, with lime and silica, and mineralized by phosphoric, carbonic, arsenic, or muriatic acids, which cause it to lose all metallic character and appearance. The most common copper ore of the Cornish mines is of a yellow colour, called yellow copper ore, or copper pyrites. Analysis proves it to consist of copper, iron, and a large proportion of sulphur.

TIN, in its pure state, is about seven times heavier than water, but has never been found pure. In the common ore of tin mines it is always in combination with oxygen, whence it is termed an oxide; but analysis proves it also to contain small portions of iron and silica. In one vein in Cornwall an ore has been found called the bell-metal ore, from its resemblance to that metal in colour, which consists of tin, copper, and sulphur, together with a small portion of iron. A variety of the oxide of tin, called wood tin, is found sparingly in two or three places in Cornwall only. Tin is considered to be one of the oldest metals, because it is principally found in those rocks which, from their not containing any animal or vegetable remains, are termed primitive; it occurs disseminated in them, or in beds, but principally in veins, accompanied by the ores of tungsten, arsenic, iron, copper, and zinc, and with quartz, mica, fluete of lime, and some other substances. The ore of tin is also abundantly found in Cornwall, in rounded portions or grains, in what are termed alluvial beds; that is, in depositions which have resulted from the ruin of rocks. Tin is by no means one of the most commonly diffused metals; it is most abundant in Cornwall, but it is also found in Galicia in Spain, in Saxony, in Bohemia, in Malacca and Banca in Asia, and in Chili in South America.

IRON, when pure, is about seven times heavier than water. It is one of the most, if not the most, universally diffused substances in nature; it is found in all soils, and in almost every rock. Iron has been said to have been found in a mine in Saxony in the pure or native state, alloyed by small proportions of lead and copper, but the fact has not been satisfactorily ascertained; but some masses of a substance, which by some is termed native iron, have been found in different quarters of the globe; in Bohemia, in Senegal, in South America, and in Siberia; of the latter we have the best account. It was found by Professor Pallas, on the top of a mountain, on which there was a considerable bed of magnetic iron-stone, on the banks of the river Jounsei; it weighed 1680 Russian pounds, and possessed some of the important characters of pure iron, as malleability and flexibility, and was reported by the inhabitants of the country to have fallen from the sky. The mass found in the vicerealty of Peru, in South America, was described by Don Rubin de Celis. It weighed about fifteen tons; it was compact externally, and was marked with impressions, as if of hands and feet, but much larger, and of the claws of birds; internally it presented many cavities. It was nearly imbedded in white clay, and the country round it was quite flat and destitute of water. Most of these masses termed native iron, which, from a current belief of their having fallen from the sky, have also obtained the names of meteoric iron, have been subjected to analysis, and in each the iron has been found alloyed with more than one-tenth of the rare metal called nickel, which also, it is worthy of remark, is found by analysis to be a constituent part of all those stones, which in various parts of the European continent, in England, and in America, have been known to fall from the sky, and are, therefore, termed meteoric stones. The ores of iron are numerous, and are found in beds, in veins, and disseminated in rocks; it occurs combined with manganese, carbonate of lime, silica, alumina, sulphur or oxygen. With copper, the arsenic acid, oxygen and silica, it forms a beautiful mineral, crystallized in cubes of a green colour, which are often transparent: it is called the arseniate of iron. An ore, in which iron is combined with alumina, is used in the making of what are termed red lead pencils. Plumbago, or black lead, is a natural compound of iron, with a large proportion of carbon.

[To be continued.]

THE SPERM WHALE.

The regularity with which every action connected with its breathing is performed by the sperm whale, is very remarkable. The length of time he remains at the surface, the number of spouts or expirations made at one time, the intervals between the spouts, the time he remains invisible, "in the depth of the ocean buried," are all, when the animal is undisturbed, as regular in succession and duration as it is possible to imagine. In different individuals the time consumed in performing these several acts vary, but in each they are minutely regular, and this well-known regularity is of considerable use to the fishers, for when a whaler has once noticed the period of any particular sperm whale, and which is not alarmed, he knows to a minute when to expect it again to the surface, and how long it will remain there.

Immediately after each spout, the noise sinks beneath the water, scarcely a second of time intervening for the act of inspiration, which must consequently be performed very quickly, the air rushing into the chest with astonishing velocity—there is, however, no sound caused by the inspiration, and very little by the expiration or spout.

In a large "bull" the time consumed in making one inspiration and one expiration, or the space from the termination of one spout to that of another, is ten seconds, during six of which the nostril is beneath the surface of the water, the inspiration occupying one, and the expiration three, seconds, and each breathing time the whale makes from sixty to seventy expirations, and remains therefore at the surface ten or eleven minutes. At the termination of this breathing time, or as whalers say, "when he had his spoutings out," the head sinks slowly, the "small," or that part between the "hump" and "flukes," appears above the water, curved with the convexity upwards; the flukes are then lifted high into the air, and the animal having thus assumed a straight position, descends perpendicularly to an unknown depth. This act is performed with the greatest regularity and slowness.

The whale continues thus hidden beneath the surface for an hour and ten minutes; some will remain an hour and twenty minutes, and sometimes for only one hour, but these are rare exceptions. If we then take into consideration the quantity of time that the full-grown sperm whale consumes in respiration, and also the time he takes in searching for food, and performing other acts below the surface, we shall find, by a trifling calculation, that the former bears proportion to the latter as one to seven, or, in other words, that a seventh of the time of this huge animal is consumed in the function of respiration.—*Beale on the Sperm Whale.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

BRITISH MINES

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Amount paid.	Price.	No. of Shares.	Amount paid.	Price.
10,000 Agricultural Ireland 10		14	3,000 Dev. & Cntr. Br. Co 20	30	
5,000 Australasia 40	584 9		15,000 Lond. & Westminster 30	244 4	
5,000 Bank of Scotland 58	204		5,000 Lancashire 30		
10,000 Bank of Birmingham 10			25,000 Liverpool 10	22	
10,000 Birmingham Bk. 5	14		5,000 Manch. & Liv. Dis. 13	33	
5,000 British Linen Co. 100			20,000 Manchester 25	25	
3,000,000 Commercial 100	163		5,000,000 National Scotland 100	154	
Colonial 10	124		5,000 Nat. Bk. Ireland 124	144	
3,000 Equitable 10	12		10,000 Nat. Prov. Engl. 30	274 7	
2,000,000 Glasgow Union 50	65		1,000,000 Nor. & Cnt. B. of En 10	17	
10,000 Gloucestershire 10	20		20,000 Prov. Bk. of Irel. 35	424	
5,000 Halifax 5			2,000,000 Royal of Scotland 100		
6,000 Hampshire 5	84 9		300,000 South African 6	8	
5,000 Huddersfield 10			4,000,000 Western of Scot. 30	3	
10,000 Hibernian 25			20,000 Wilts & Dorset 5	9	

BRIDGES.

1,000 Hammersmith 50	20	5,000 Waterloo 100	4
7,231 Southw. old 634 2s. 8d.		5,000 Do. old Ann. of 81.	60 18
1,700 Do. New 74 p. ct. 50	14	5,000 Do. new d. of 71.	40 15
6,000 Vauxhall 74 10s. 3d.		6,000 Metrop. Suspend.	2

FOREIGN MINES

WATER WORKS.			
4,800 Birmingham...	25	25	1,500 Nw. Riv. London
121 Colchester....	100		B. W. An.
4,433 East London....	100	136	6,485 Manch. & Salford
4,000 Glasgow	50		800 Portsea Island..
4,500 Grand Junction	41	53	1,457 Portman & Paragon.
5,400 Edin. Joint Stock	25	37	372 Do. New
2,000 Kent	100	46	1,000 Vauxh. R. S. Lon.
388 Liverpool Bootle	220	316	8,300 W. Midlar 63. 12a. 9d.
			1,360 York Buildings..

ROADS.	
533 Archw. & Kent Tn.	30
300 Barking	100
1,000 Commercial ..	100
492 Great Dover Str.	70
2,303 Highbury Arch.	20. 8a.
11,601 New North Rd.	100

RAILWAYS

2,000 Do. E. L. Dock Br.	100	59		
LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.				
460 Adel. Gal. of Sci.	50		700 Russell	26 1/8
1,000 Lon. with Br. Tck	7 1/2	20 1/2	King's College	100 3/4
1,500 London Univers.	100	24 1/2		
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Anti Dry Rot	12	4 pm	220 S. Devon Ship. Co.	50 100
10,000 Anglo Mex. Min.	10	9 1/2	10,000 Ed. & Leith Glass	16 8 1/2
10,000 Australian Agric.	26 1/2	59	2,500 Essex Mar. Salt	6 1/2
1,080 Auction Mart	50	19	15,000 Gen. St. Nav. & d.	13 27 1/2
8,600 Br. Rock & Pat. Silt	35		Huds. Bay St. & d.	
British Annuity	50		2,000 Lon. Cm. Sal Rms	75
British Alkali	17	pm	New Corn Ex.	
6,000 Brit Amr. Ld. Co.	18	15 1 1/2	N. Bruns. (Land)	22 25 1/2
10,000 Canada Comp.	22	37 1/2	Mexican, &c.	5
200,000 Up. Canada Loan	4	pm	10,000 Pat. Furs. Sea-Wat.	2 1 1/2
Carron Iron Co.	230		10,000 Rio Doco	2 1 1/2
City Bonds, 4 pct.	104	103 1/2	2,754 Rever. Inter. So.	109 13 1/2
Cent. Amr. (Land)	20	15 1/2	2,633 Ditto New	58 77 1/2
75 Co. Gar. Th. Rnt	500		2,000 Shotts Iron. Focs.	38 30
300 Drury Lane do.	500		4,000 Thames Tunnel	50
2,122 Do. Proprietors	100		10,000 Van Diemens Ld	17 13 1/2
PRICES OF SHARES AT LIVERPOOL.				
	s. d.			s. d.
Liverpool Coal Gas	285	0 0	Manchester and Liverpool	
Liverpool New Gas & Coke			District Bank	15 22 10
Company	100	175 0 0	Commercial Bank of Liver.	10 21 0
Liverp. New Shares, prem.	60	138 0	Liverp. Marine Assur. Co.	25 16 0
Liverp. & Har. W. Works	472	10 0	Oldh. Gas Lt. & Wat. Works	10 20 0

CANALS

Exchange ditto.....	310	0	0	Ocean Assurance Company 10	9	10	0
Exchange Buildings.....	178	0	0	Northern & Central Bank.....			
Liverpool & Manchester Railway 100	285	0	0	London & Lancashire.....	10	15	7
Ditto Old Quarters.....	25	10	0	Union Bank of Liverpool.....	10	17	2
Ditto New Quarters.....	23	70	0	Commercial Bank of Engl.....	5	6	12
Bolton and Leigh ditto.....	100	80	0	West Treasacvan.....	1	3	15
Ditto.....	25	20	0	Kellierwist.....	1	3	0
Warrington & Newton do.....	100	180	0	Manch. Fire & L. Assur. Co.	10	10	0
Kenyon and Leigh ditto.....	100	110	0	Land., Bright, (Rennie's).....	2	1	0
Wigan Branch ditto.....	100	120	0	Ditto (Stephenson's).....	20	5	10
Union Line ditto.....	60	67	10	Great W. Ry. ditto.....	20	4	0
St. Helens and Runcorn				Tradesmen's Bank.....	24	3	7
Gap ditto.....	100	35	0	United Trades ditto.....	3	8	7
Leicester & Swanning, do.....	50	62	5	Woodside Ferry.....	20	37	10
Manchester, Bolton, & Bury				Edinburgh and Glasgow.....	2	4	7
Railway and Canal.....	45	77	0	Edinb. Leith, & Newhaven.....	1	3	10
Girdle and Salford ditto.....	40	141	0	London and Gravesend.....	1	0	15
Leeds and Selby.....	100	122	10	Royal W. Ry. ditto.....	5	6	0
London and Birmingham, do.	60	132	0	Bolivar Shares.....	20	11	11
Birmingham, & Gloucester do.	3	6	0	Royal Harrington Dock.....	10	18	10
Manchester and Leeds do.	5	10	0	Bolivar Ship.....	6	7	5
North Midland ditto.....	5	20	0	British & South Wales Comp.	1	2	12
South Midland ditto.....	5	10	0	North Silver Lead Bank.....	2	2	10
Bank of Liverpool.....	10	26	0	Wentworth Woodhouse.....	5	8	0
Bank of Manchester.....	25	42	10	Est. of England Bank.....	6	8	0
				Wh. Harmony & Montague.....	2	3	10

PRICES OF SHARES AT BIRMINGHAM.							
	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.
BANKING COMPANIES.					RAILWAYS.		
Banking, Banking Co.....	5	0	16	10	Grand Junction.....	50	0 125 0
Bank of Birmingham.....	10	0	14	10	Gloucester & Birm'ng.....	5	0 5 10 0
Birmingham Town & Dist.	5	0	7	0	Dudley & Wolverhampt.	2	10 2 0 0
Commercial Bank of Engl.	5	0	6	10	Birmingham & Derby.....	5	0 7 0 0
Northern and Central.....	10	0	15	0	Great Western.....	20	0 30 0 0
Provincial.....	25	0	23	0	Bristol and Exeter.....	5	0 5 0 0
Shropshire & Hereford.....	5	0	10	0	Manchester & Liverpool.....	100	0 285 0
Stourbridge & Kidderm.....	5	0	13	0	Land. & Bright, (Steph.)	5	0 5 10 0
Wolverhampton.....	5	0	10	10	London & Greenwich.....	20	0 24 10 0
Warwick & Leamington	5	0	9	10	Grand Connexion.....	2	10 2 10 0
Derby.....	5	0	7	5	GAS COMPANIES.		
Gloucester.....	15	0	22	0	Birmingham.....	50	0 100 0 0

DOCKS.

Birmingham	10	0	19	0
Liverpool	5	0	18	0
Manchester & Warwicksh.	5	0	13	0
Bank of Manchester	25	0	39	10

CANALS.

Birmingham, 4th share	17	10	283	0
Warwick & Birmingham	100	0	255	0
Warwick and Napton	100	0	210	0
Forester & Birmingham	75	0	81	0
Dunsmuir & Liver. Junction	100	0	81	0
Dudley	100	0	83	0
Affluents, & Worcesters	140	0	705	0
Stratford-on-Avon	79	10	51	0

RAILWAYS.

London & Birmingham	60	0	130	10
London and Selby	5	0	4	15
South-Eastern	2	0	2	10
London & Southampton	25	0	27	0

PRICES OF METALS.

IRON, Brit.—Coke.....	fan	117	0
Tile.....	do.	118	0
Bottoms.....	do.	1	14
Foreign—S. Am. (dy. 37s.)	do.	0	1
cwt., hd.....	fan	100	0
X, Brit.—Blocks.....	cwt	6	10
Bars.....	do.	6	12
ates, common (i.e. 2 4 0 to 2 8	0		
to best, per t.c. 2 10 0	2	14	0

IRON, Brit.—Pig, No. 1.....	fan	8	0
Bar Cast No. 1.....	fan	11	12
Bar Cast No. 2.....	fan	12	5
Boils.....	fan	12	5
Nail Rods.....	fan	12	15
Hoops.....	fan	14	0
Sheets, single.....	fan	16	0
(Others in proportion.)			
Foreign—Swedes, en. hd. fan	15	10	0
Do. Steel, (var.			
Dutv 30s.			

MR. CONN. CONN.

MASTERS of the above class, 38. less, all others 6s. less.	per ton.	Russian com.	ton	15	0	0
(Others in proportion.)		P.S.I.—	ton	15	10	0
Foreign— Banca, <i>hd. cwt.</i>	6	6	0			
duty 50s. Straits, <i>hd. cwt.</i>	6	4	0			
per cwt. Bars, <i>hd. cwt.</i>	6	10	0			
AD, Brit.— Pig	ton	27	0			
Sheet	ton	28	0			
Shot	ton	31	0			
Red	ton	28	10			
White (dry)	ton	36	0			
Dn. (gd. in oil)	ton	38	0			
Litharge	ton	28	10			
Foreign— Span. (<i>dy. 40s. per ton</i>) ..	hd.	ton	26	10	0	
STEEL, Brit.— Blistered, various quality. <i>ton</i>	25	0	to	45	0	0
Shear do. <i>do.</i>	45	0	to	84	0	0
Cast do. <i>do.</i>	45	0	to	84	0	0
Foreign— Sweden in <i>kgns</i> <i>hd. ton</i>	18	10	0			
Duty 20 Milan	hd. ton	19	10	0		
per cent. Do.	hd. ton	35	0			
SPILTER, For— Cakes (<i>dy. 2l. p. ton</i>) ..	hd.	ton	21	0		
Sheets (<i>dy. 16l. p. ton</i>) ..	hd. ton	26	0	to	30	0
QUICKSILVER— (<i>dy. 16l. per lb.</i>) ..	hd.	ton	0	3	4	

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